HISTORY OF BRADFORD, PA.

y. B. Froughton.

GENEALCY COLLECTION









C. E. BURK.



A. L. BURK.

BURK BROTHERS, Publishers.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF

BRADFORD

McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

Containing Sketches and Illustrations of the Village in the early days of its existence, together with Photographs and
Biographies of the Present time.

"Examine history, for it is philosophy teaching by experience * *
History is the essence of innumerable biographies * *
In a certain sense, all men are historians."—Carlyle.



Editor, VERNELLE A. HATCH.

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BY WAY OF PREFACE.

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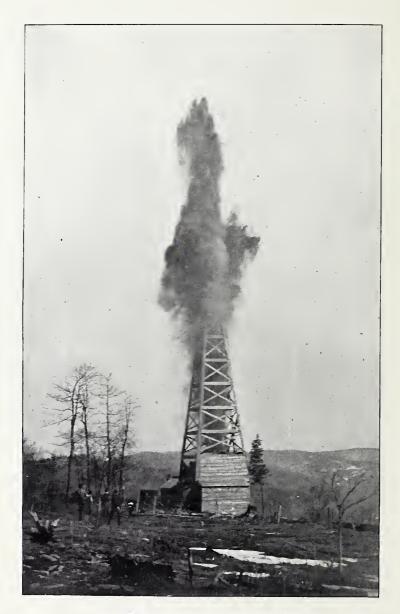
N PRESENTING to the public Historical Bradford, the publishers take this opportunity to extend to all who assisted in the enterprise their heartfelt thanks. In preparing the historical features, old records have been searched, old files of newspapers examined, and old residents interviewed. Especial thanks are due Hon. Lewis Emery Jr., Hon. Loyal Ward, C. C. Melvin, P. L. Webster, A. W. Newell, Albert DeGolier, George A. Berry, B. M. Bailey, Frank W. Davis, John McCrum, Hon. George C. Fagnan, Mayor Joseph Greenwald, and City Clerk Edward C. Charlton for material aid and encouragement. The newspaper fraternity has also assisted in the preparation of the work by permitting the examination of valuable files and with many helpful suggestions. The Evening Record, Evening Star, Morning Era, Sunday Herald and Sunday Journal have each and all co-operated with the publishers in a manner most gratifying.

The number of citizens who have assisted financially to make this little volume what it is, is too large to warrant individual mention here, but their liberality is fully remembered and thoroughly appreciated.

Literary credit is given several who contributed historical sketches to other publications, among which may be mentioned the "History of McKean County", published by J. H. Beers and Co. of Chicago, the "Sketches in Crude Oil" by John J. McLaurin, and the Bradford Sunday Post, issued in 1896.

The work is in no sense a history except in so far as illustrations are history. An effort has been made to collect the essential facts regarding the founding of the place, its subsequent growth and development, and some of the interesting incidents that characterized life in the oil regions. Necessarily much of interest has been omitted. Possibly in the short sketch prepared will be found occasional errors and for these imperfections one and all the publisher begs the kind indulgence of the public.

Pains have been taken to make the illustrated reatures of the publication as complete and perfect as possible. The illustrations are a history in themselves. A whole chapter of description could not tell as clearly the condition of the village a quarter of a century ago as the single picture taken at the time and faithfully reproduced by the half-tone processes of today. Therefore these illustrations taken in connection with the accompanying text the publishers hope will prove satisfactory to patrons and public and they believe the book is of sufficient value to justify its preservation for the inspection of future generations.



FLOWING OIL WELL, BRADFORD.

By permission of J. A. Teulon.

BRADFORD

HE City of Bradford is situated a mile and a half south of the northern line of Bradford Township. Bradford Township is in the northern part of McKean County. McKean County is in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Cattaraugus and Alleghany Counties, State of New York,

The city lies in a valley. The east and west branches of the Tuna Creek converge at this point, and flowing in a northerly direction, enter the Alleghany River near Carrolton. Huge hills partially covered with forest growth line the valley on both sides from Bradford to the State line. The highest of these hills, Mount Raub, a mile east of Bradford, is 2,225 feet above sea level. From that point there is a gradual downward slope to the state line, at which place it is only 1,415 feet above the sea.

Valley and creek derive their names from Indian sources. A large eddy at the mouth of the creek was called Ichunuagwant in the Indian language. A liberal translation of this tongue-twisting cognomen is "Big Cove with large Mouth." A slight modification and we have Tunungwant (Crooked Creek) or Tuna for short.

Bradford began as a lumber camp. Rough, brawny, hard-fisted, sternly honest men made up the pioneer population. They cut the timber from the slanting hill-sides, sawed it into lumber and rafted it down the river to Pittsburg and other cities. By the time the forests failed, a thriving and busy village had sprung into existence. This village, although a natural center of population, would have languished in the rut of village life had it not been for the oil discoveries in the early seventies. For years previous, oil operators and prospectors with primitive apparatus and profound ignorance, had prodded experimentally in the ground in and about Bradford. When at last the drill cut through the earth crust that separated the subterranean ocean of oil from the surface, there came a wild, mad rush of fortune seekers. These men built Bradford.

Lumbering lent the first impetus to the growth of Bradford, Oil operations took it up and carried it along. The manufacturer followed the oil producer, and in this way a little lumber camp was, in a few short years, changed to a busy, bustling city. To describe in brief, bare outline the details of that transformation, is the purpose of the sketch which follows:

THE PIONEER PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

HE early history of Bradford is tinged with that flavor of romance that clings to all accounts of the privations of the pioneer days. Tales of the trials of the early settlers in their struggles to subdue savage nature, traditions of the time when Bradford was but Burough

buried in the midst of an immense pine forest, with here and there a muddy trail to mark the limits of the town, a time when the ring of the lumberman's axe and the howl of the wolf were the only sounds to break the solitude, when log roads and skidways and chutes claimed the attention of the hard-working inhabitants, and derricks, and pipe lines, and

refineries, were unknown, these things constitute a series of chapters in the growth and development of this capital of oildom that serve amply to illustrate the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

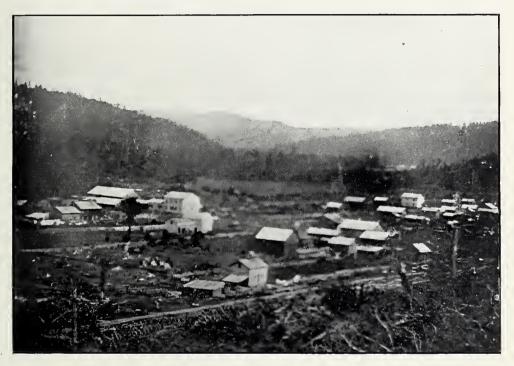
The beginning of the building of Bradford Township was in 1823 or thereabouts. That year Dr. William M. Bennett accompanied by several others came to this region. Beer's history of McKean county enumerates as early settlers with Mr. Bennett, the Pikes, Farrs, Scotts, Fosters, Beardsleys, Harts, Dolloffs, and Fishers, and says the Hart family of fourteen members settled on the site of this township in about 1827 remaining there for years, welcoming new comers and hailing new settlers. They saw settlers build up north of them and south of them at DeGolier, but their chosen spot was merely a mark in the forest.

Imagination may perhaps picture to the mind the present site of Bradford as these hardy pioneers beheld it in those early days. Lofty hills of almost mountainous proportions, covered with a dense growth of timber, rolled up against the horizon line in irregular outline as far as the eye could reach. The valley at the base of these hills, itself thickly studded with the stately pine, was beautified by pretty sparkling streams which converging at this point wound a sinuous course through the forest green on their way to the distant river. Trees, lofty and beautiful, grew to the waters edge, and their wide spreading boughs meeting in magnificent archways overhead, waved and rustled to the motion of the breeze, whispering perhaps to these pioneers alluring prophesies of future greatness, prophesies which in the fullness of time were destined to become realities.

So much for the beginning. It is not recorded anywhere that these settlers made any particular effort to build a village and it was not until 1837 that the people came to stay. The year previous, 1836, the United States Land Company was organized in Boston for the purpose of purchasing and

developing the rich resources of western Pennsylvania. This company purchased 160,000 acres of land, paying for the same the ridiculously low price of six and one-fourth cents per acre, and in 1837 Col. Levitt C. Little was sent to this wilderness to act as the company's agent. Accompanied by his wife and two step sons, P. L. Webster, seven years old, and C. D. Webster, nine years old, Col. Little started on his journey. At Olean he embarked on the river and drifted down as far as the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek, at which point he remained from September to December. Again embarking

BRADFORD IN 1847, THEN CALLED LITTLETON.



John Willoughby's House. L C Little's House.

Birdsall's House. Dr. Old's House.

Robt. Old's House.

R. W. Pavis's House. P. Ackley's House.

in his little canoes he continued his journey and soon reached the present site of Bradford where he determined to locate permanently. As previously stated, this region was at that time an almost unbroken wilderness and the only evidence of civilization to be found was a little one-story log house which Mr. Bennett had built years before. This little hut, however, was better than none; it at least would afford shelter, and Col. Little lost no time in moving in, after enlarging it sufficient to accommodate the family.

The following summer Col. Little decided to build a more commodious house and he accordingly erected the two-story frame dwelling which was subsequently known as the Bradford house. Other buildings followed. The second house was erected on what is now known as Mechanic street by John

Willoughby in 1839. Dr. E. C. Olds, who combined with his professional practice the avocations of shoemaker and tanner, also built a house on Mechanic street and George Burtsell, another mechanic built a house on the same street about the same time. It was from this that Mechanic street derived its name.

All the old citizens who remember Col. Little agree that he was an energetic, wide-awake gentleman who in these days would in common parlance be termed a "hustler." That he saw with prophetic vision the importance of the locality as a possible future center of population, and realized its present value as a lumber center is evident from the fact that he located here and made the spot the base for future operations. In 1838 a man named Leech came to the place and assisted the Colonel in surveying and laying out the town



COL. LEVITT C. LITTLE



MRS. COL. L. C. LITTLE.

which was appropriately named Littleton. Another surveyor named Sam Ames came to this section about the same time and he too engaged in mapping out this wild country. Soon the work became too arduous for one, and in 1840 a man named Little, a cousin of the colonel was also engaged.

Surveyor Ames it is said brought the first wagon into this section, driving from Smethport with a span of horses. Another early arrival was one Jim Jacobs, a full blooded Seneca Indian, who came from Red House to settle in the Tuna valley. He is said to have been above the average in intelligence and professing Christianity, he earned the respect and good will of all his neighbors. Another well known character was "Duty" White, who resided in this section about the same time.

Lumbering was of course the chief occupation of those days, John J. McLaurin in his entertaining "Sketches in Crude Oil," says "The vast forests were divided into huge blocks such as the Bingham, Borden, Clark & Babcock,

Kingsbury and Quintuple tracts. Lumber was rafted to distant points and thousands of hardy woodmen shantied in rough huts each winter. They beguiled the long evenings singing coarse songs, playing cards, imbibing the vintage of Kentucky or New England from a black jug, and telling stories so ribald the mules drooped their ears to hide their blushes. But they were open hearted, sternly honest, sticklers for fair play, hard working and admirable forerunners of the approaching civilization. To the sturdy blows of the rugged chopper raftsman all classes are indebted for fuel, shelter and innumerable comforts. Like the rafts they steered to Pittsburg and the wild beasts they hunted, most of these brave fellows have drifted away never to return."



"DUTY" WHITE.

These few sentences are an admirable summary of conditions that existed in those days. Hon. Loyal Ward who came here in the early days, and has since been an honored citizen, furnishes memoranda for publication in this work which affords further insight into the characteristics of these pioneers.



JIM JACOBS.

Mr. Ward writes:

I came to Bradford 50 years ago and was engaged to teach the Kendall Creek or Tarport school, now the sixth ward of Bradford. Tarport was then the business center of the Tuna Valley, which contained three general furnishing stores, one grocery and one hotel, all in full blast and doing a flourishing The first, second, third, business. fourth and fifth wards of Bradford were then called Littleton, named after Col. L. C. Little the United States Land Company's agent here. Conrtary to my expectations I found here a very progressive, intelligent and wealthy people, people accustomed to the refinements of society. Among some of the most prominent men I might name John F. Melvin, a lumberman and merchant. Mr. Melvin was an educated Christian gentleman, belonging to the M. E. church and for some time postmaster at Kendall's Creek.



JOHN F. MELVIN.

One of the first settlers. Appointed the first Postmaster in the Valley. Held position for 25 years.

and pluck. At State Line were Leech and Johnson, lumbermen, William H. Beardsley and Messrs. Crook, Harris and others, all sturdy and intelligent men. I found my environment better than before. Want was not known in this valley. The lumbering business gave employment with good wages to the laborers and they lived well. Money was plentiful. Churches and schools were well sustained. There were fifteen saw mills cutting lumber for the Allegany and Ohio river markets. Besides these, there were the square timber and shingle enterprises.

These hills were a way ing mass of pine beautiful to behold. The lofty tree tops towered high above the other timber and were almost always in motion.

There was also Sabinas Walker, Judge Holmes, a Mr. Porter, Harvey D. Hicks, W. R. Fisher, Zera Fisher, Enos Parsons and J. S. Seward, all engaged in the mercantile or lumbering business, residing at Kendall or Tarport.

At Littleton were Col. Little, agent, D. Kingsbury, successor to the United States Land Company, E. C. Olds, P. L. and C. D. Webster, S. Porter, Congregational minister, Rev. Prosser, Baptist minister, and A. K. Johnson, all talented and influential men. At DeGolier were Nathan DeGolier, lumberman and miller, M. and R. Inglesby and others, thrifty business men. At Foster Brook were Samuel Bradley, a wealthy lumberman, H. W. Barr, lumberman, L. S. Foster, father of Hon. C. H. Foster, deceased, all men of character



CAPT. WILLIAM FISHER.

In the spring the men were busy rafting and running out of the Tuna the vast amount of lumber cut during the winter. It took an army of men to handle it. Hotels along the creek were few and far between, and these few were crowded by the lumbermen who frequently spent the night in hilarity.

I recollect one occasion when a large crowd stopped at the Rice hotel at Ervine mills below Limestone, and there being no place to sleep, they concluded to run the hotel on their own account. Accordingly they seized the landlord and securely fastening him in a rear room, took possession of the house. A barrel of whiskey was rolled out, set up on a counter and one of the party installed as barkeeper. Well neither pen nor tongue can adequately describe the scene that ensued, all in good cheer, no one angry or in fighting mood.

The following morning the men liberated their prisoner and offered to pay in full for all the damage done, but the landlord said nix. Sheriffs and constables were in demand. Rest assured those men never engaged in the



ARTHUR BUCHANAN.



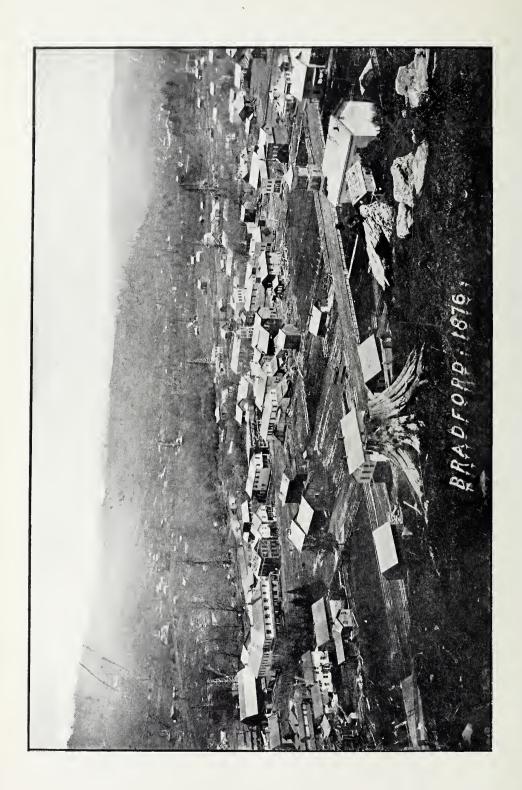
HANK B. DOLLOFF.

First white person born in the Valley.

hotel business again and they never entertained any hard feelings towards the landlord who ultimately got a good price for the night's frolic.

On another occasion after the lumber was coupled up at the mouth of the creek ready to start down the river, some of the raftsmen, expressing the opinion that it was a serious matter to start on such a voyage, suggested that none but baptized hands be taken. This suggestion meeting with the approval of the wilder element, they proceeded to ordain two or three ministers to baptize the balance of the hands as they came down to the rafts to start. A large strong fellow by the name of Col. C. C. Melvin, and one other giant got their commission and they at once proceeded to take the raftsmen one by one to the edge of the raft and without allowing them time for repentance or forgiveness of sins, plunged them into the river. If Joseph McClure had been there he too would have submitted to that part of Christianity."

From these reminiscences a fairly accurate idea of the life of the early settlers may be obtained. Hardy, industrious, self reliant, they engaged



fearlessly in the task of conquering the wilderness, and they won. Many of the luxuries and refinements of civilization were perhaps lacking, but all men were equal here and the healthy open air life in the forest was not so unpleasant as many might imagine. All day long the forest echoed to the sound of the axe and the crash of the falling pines. The logs were cut into suitable lengths and rolled on skidways to wait for winter, when they were hauled to the creek, there to await the opening of spring, when the rafting operations

begun.

The little settlement grew rapidly. Four houses had been built in 1839. In 1840 Sands Niles built a house on Main street on the spot where the present opera house now stands. This was the first house to be erected on Main street. The first store was built by John F. Melvin and A. K. Johnson in 1853. This building was also located on the corner of Main and Congress streets, and was called the "Old Red Store" by reason of the fact that it was painted red, the paint being manufactured from red clay dug from the surrounding hills, ground to powder in the old grist mill and then mixed with oil to give it the proper consistency. This quaint old building is still standing on Congress street, an interesting landmark of the pioneer period.

Prior to this, however, a saw mill had been built on Mechanic street just above the bridge and a grist mill was also built to bridge that awful chasm between high priced flour and low priced wheat. Rude roads were cut through the clearing. A bridge was built across the Tuna and the little

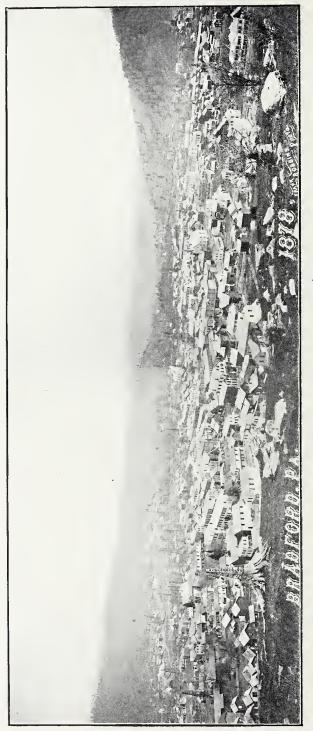
settlement began to assume the airs and importance of a real village.

In 1850 the United States Land Company disposed of its real estate holdings to Daniel Kingsbury. The transaction involved the transfer of about 50,000 acres. The deed bears date of November 20, 1850. Col. Little retained his position as agent up to the date of his death in 1854. That year

the name of the settlement was changed from Littleton to Bradford

Just why this change was made is a question that no one seems able to answer. The Bradford Post, issued in 1896, in an interesting historical sketch has this to say on the subject. "The name of Bradford had been prominent in the affairs of Pennsylvania since the revolution. President Washington had appointed William Bradford, the first printer in Penrsylvania, to various responsible positions, and the name of Ontario county in 1812 had been changed to Bradford county in his honor. In 1828 that district, including warrant 3906 and site of the future village was designated Bradford. It is said that Daniel Kingsbury, jealous of the honor bestowed upon Col. Little was the person who caused the appellation to be changed. Another story is that a project had been set on foot to build a railroad from Buffalo to Pittsburg over nearly if not the same course of the present Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg system, which had been given the title of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad, and that the wide attention that the scheme had received. However this may be, the name of Littleton was permuted for Bradford and when the Miner began publication in 1858, it had become well known as such."





SHOWING GROWTH IN TWO YEARS.

CHAPTER II.

IGRESSING for a moment it may perhaps be pertinent to refer more specifically to some of the early settlers to whose industry and thrift was due the success of the settlement. As early as 1826 a party located in the Tuna Valley at State Line. In that party were William Barnes, William Lawrence, Aaron Kellogg, Prosper Moore, Isaac Farr and John F. Melvin. Mr. Melvin engaged in the lumber and mercantile business and was the first postmaster in the valley, a position which he held for 25 years.

L. S. Foster and family came to the valley in February, 1827, and took up a tract of land on Foster Brook, which has since become known as Foster Farm. Mr. Foster resided here until the time of his death in 1882 at the ripe age of 90 years. One of his children, Hon. C. H. Foster was at the time of his arrival in the valley a babe in arms.

Among others who came to the valley shortly after were Thomas Dolloff, Andrew L. Buchanan, Captain William Fisher, Henry Webb, Joshua Barron, Gahlon Meddock, Squire Meddock, Ambrose Gillman, Jacob Millard, Ambrose Corey, Jacob Stull, William Bennett, Barnabas Pike, Martin Burney and George Brookmire.

The first white child born in the valley was Henry Bradford Dolloff. This was in 1828. The first wedding in the settlement occurred on July 12, of the same year, on which occasion John F. Melvin was married to Miss Lucretia Farr, daughter of Isaac Farr. The children of this marriage now living are C. C. and Thomas J. Melvin, Mrs. C. H. Foster and Mrs. Loyal Ward.

The Beardsley farm at State Line was settled in 1830 by John Beardsley and later Parkhurst Colegrove and family moved into the valley, locating near the Erie station at Tarport or East Bradford.

In the meantime settlers began to come to the east branch of the Tuna. The first to arrive were the DeGoliers who came from Steuben County, N. Y. The party consisted of Abel, Samuel, James and Nathan DeGolier and Samuel Hotchkiss, brother-in-law of the last named. Hotchkiss located north of Lewis Run. Samuel DeGolier located at Toad Hollow and Nathan established himself at DeGolier. Each of these gentlemen built a log cabin and then started on foot for Prattsburg, Steuben county, for their families, eventually returning safely, although a portion of the route lay through a trackless forest, the only indication of the direction being the "blaze" marks on the trees.

Philo Ackley, then a boy nine years old accompanied the DeGoliers on their return trip, and his experience in the lonely forest will remain fresh in his memory as long as life lasts. He was employed by Nathan DeGolier in the grist mill erected in 1832 and this mill with its primitive machinery ground



P. L. WEBSTER.

the grain brought there by the farmers for many miles around. The stones used in the mill are now in the possession of Sylvester DeGolier of Toad Hollow.

Abel DeGolier did not remain in the valley very long. He was a preacher, carpenter and joiner and removing to Smethport died in 1833, aged 31 years. His son, Albert DeGolier, was then a child two years old, and it was arranged that he should live with Walter Edson in the Kendall Creek Valley. He made the trip on horseback in the dead of winter, arriving safe and sound.

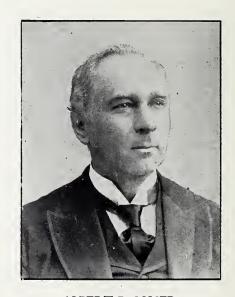
The settlers in this section at that time were Warren Edson, Philetus Corwin, Andrew Brown, Absalom Hutchinson, George Smith, John Whipple,

Orson Hogle, Samuel Whipple and Zadok Reynolds.

These settlements were of course separate and distinct from Bradford and when Col. Little came seven years later he found considerable rivalry between

the two places as to which should be chosen as the site for his real estate operations. Apparently he was not favorably impressed with the claims of either, and subsequent events justified his choice. The original map made by Surveyor Leech in 1838 was two years later materially modified by C. D. Webster, who can claim the credit of preparing the first accurate map of the village.

Quoting from the Post again: "At that time the principal highways were Mechanic street and the Corydon road. The former covered the same course it does now from School street to Tibbetts avenue, where it swerved to the east instead of passing over the hills as it does now. Corydon road did not extend further than its intersec-



ALBERT DeGOLIER.

tion with Mechanic street for many years. What now comprises the business portion of the city was then a thick forest. P. L. Webster's residence at the corner of Chestnut and Corydon streets, one of the very few remaining structures which were built among the fifties, was then in the backwoods. As the new comers arrived the flat lands towards the East Branch were settled and Main street was laid out. Until this time Kendall or Tarport, as the village had been nicknamed on account of a little tar and feather party which had taken place, was the chief trading point in Bradford township. Here were the four large saw mills of Melvin and Chamberlain and W. R. Fisher and also their general store, as well as the store of Hiram Hazzard, David Hunt, Sabinas Walker, and Johnson and Leech. The hotel was conducted by Harvey D. Hicks, who also acted as postmaster, the authorized deputy of Postmaster Melvin. Sabinas Walker even at that early date maintained that Littleton was destined to be a large and active city, although he did not live to see his predictions fulfilled."

In the early days of the village history it was believed that every hill of McKean county covered rich and inexhaustible veins of bituminous coal, and predictions were freely made that the development of these resources would result in benefit to the village. We now know that this idea was erroneous, but even the most sanguine enthusiast never dreamed of the oily ocean buried deep in those rugged hills and waiting for the time to come when fortune seekers should uncover it.

Prior to the incorporation of Bradford as a village, the people probably paid little attention to public affairs, although we are told that "there was much excitement over the prospect of opening inexhaustible coal mines" and that "C. D. Webster was village engineer." The truth is the people were so busy with their various enterprises that they had little time to devote to other subjects, and it was not until the early seventies that the borough of Bradford was incorporated.



CHAPTER III.

HAT indispensible accompaniment of civilization, the newspaper, made its first appearance in Bradford in 1858, the initial number bearing date March 12th of that year. The paper was called the Bradford Miner and a big whole souled man named Col. Crane was the first editor. Col. Crane addressed himself vigorously to the task of moulding public opinion, and during his brief career of a little over a year as editor, he several times proudly felicitated himself that his newspaper con-



DANIEL KINGSBURY:

Deceased.



SANDS NILES:

Who built the second house in Bradtord about 1838.

tained more original matter than any other three country weeklies in Western Pennsylvania, to say nothing of the fact that it had a bona fide circulation in "eighteen different states and territories." Judged by modern standards the little sheet, was not much of a newspaper, but it is nevertheless of considerable value today as an accurate reflection of the aims and purposes of the early settlers and a connecting link between the past and present. Its columns contain numerous accounts of adventures with wild animals, thus indicating that they were not extinct even in those days. In the paper dated

April 30, 1858, is found the following which is a fair sample of several sketches of like import.

FIGHT WITH A BEAR.—"Some two weeks ago since his son one evening engaged in cutting up to the residence on beef in a vard attached the line of road some six miles south of this place. The old gentleman was in the house, the son outside cutting up the beef by candle light. The old gentleman was startled by a cry "the bear, the bear." Rushing out he found his son and a couple of small dogs engaged with the bear who designed making a supper of fresh beef at the expense of the Railroad Company, but John and the dogs were valiant and the bear fled, only to find himself attacked by the father who having a billet of firewood, gave him a settler pack of the ear that caused him



ROBERT ROY, Sr.



HON. LOYAL WORD.

to fly from the field of battle. Victory perches on the banner of the Carneys. A week ago today Saturday, John Hazzard killed a wild cat near the same place."

They had some joyful social functions in those good old days and to the Miner we are indebted for an account of a ball that occurred at the Kendall Creek house July 2, 1860. It reads as follows:

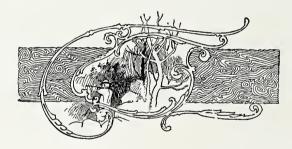
"A correspondent sends us the following which we gladly insert. Ed. Miner, your correspondent had the pleasure of attending a hop at the Kendall Creek house on the evening of the 2nd inst., and he doubts if any social gathering, more prolific of good old fashioned enjoyment has ever taken place than this Mine host, Fuller, is a model landlord, and whoever enters his door experiences an agreeable sensation of feel at homeativeness, and this was especially manifested by all participants and lookers on. There was an

entire absence of the class who are usually "spoiling for a fight" and this added greatly to the general happiness and comfort. The supper was most excellent in arrangement and quality, and the bar was not found wanting for a variety of exhilarating liquidities, to which your correspondent endeavored in his poor way to do ample justice.

Vinton's band from Ellicottville furnished most delightful music and whoever employs these gentlemen will be certain to satisfy the most fastidious ear both in quality and quantity. The novel arrangements of their instruments renders their music decidedly effective and entertaining.

On the whole this dance was a positive success and may the Kendall Creek house continue to flourish and its proprietor long may he wave.

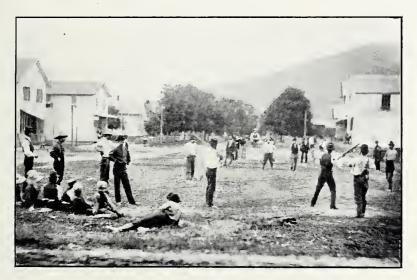
F. J. F.



THE VILLAGE PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

HE discovery of oil in adjacent fields led to explorations in and about Bradford. Fred Crocker was one of the first oil men to visit this section. He came in about 1860 and obtained several leases, but so far as known accomplished nothing. In April, 1861, oil was found on the Beckwith farm a mile west of Smethport, and the energetic oil men continued their explorations in the Tuna valley. It is said that it was somewhere in this section that a company of irreverent drillers placed over their



"Sock Ball" on the Village Common near the site of the St. James Hotel, looking down Main Street.—Photograph taken in the sixties.

derrick the sign "Oil Hell or China," and it is also said that they found neither of the three.

The first well in the Bradford field was drilled in 1861 on the north side of Corydon street, near the creek and within the present city limits. The well was sunk to a depth of 700 or 800 feet and abandoned, the outbreak of the Civil War enlisting the attention of the prospectors.

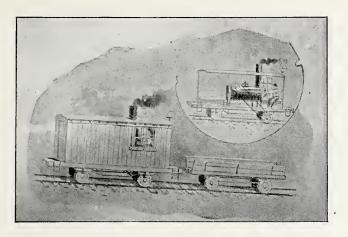
The second well is known as the old Barnsdall well. This was drilled in 1862 by the Barnsdall Oil Company composed of William Barnsdall, P. L. Webster, Col. J. K. Haffey, C. C. Melvin, Enos Parsons and others. With the old fashioned rude spring pole rig the well was driven down to a depth

of 875 feet and abandoned. The company relinquished the leases and thus the second effort proved unsuccessful.

In 1865 and 1866 further explorations were made. In 1868 "Uncle" Job Moses, who had learned something by experience went down the proper depth and found a small quantity of oil at Limestone. His discoveries gave the prospectors an idea of what a proper development of the region would yield and explorations continued. Improved drilling machinery and methods, and increased knowledge of altitudes and geological structures, at last brought the Bradford oil to the surface in paying quantities. In 1875 Messrs. Jackson. Walker, Solmon and Urquhart put down a well on the north side of Jackson avenue near the residence of Judge Ward. It was a good producer. About the same time P. T. Kennedy got a ten barrel well on the P. L. Webster lot near the St. Benard's church. Fred Crocker struck a hundred barrel well on the Watkin farm. The Olmstead well on the Crooks farm at State Line, Lewis Emery's No.1 on the Tibbetts' farm at Toad Hollow, and other heavy producers, brought to Bradford oil speculators from far and near, and in an incredibly short space of time completly changed the character of the town.



AUGUSTUS W. NEWALL.



A. W. NEWELL'S CAR.

CHAPTER II.

HE impression prevails that during the period of the oil excitement Bradford was one of the toughest towns on earth. Sensational newspaper writers, and even the more conservative historians have told such theilling tales of the "grog shops," "brothels," "gambling dens" and the like that flourished unchecked during the palmy days of oil, that the public has come to believe that for picturesque wickedness the city was equalled by few, and excelled by none. A fair sample of this literature is found in Mr. McLaurins "Sketches" as follows:

"Scarcely had the Crocker well tanked its initial spurt ere the fun grew fast and furious. Rigs multiplied like rabbits in Australia. Train loads of lively delegates from every nook and cranny of oildom crowded the streets, overran the hotels and taxed the commissary of the village to the utmost. Town lots sold at New York prices and buildings spread into the fields. Mitchell's Bradford house, headquarters of the oil fraternity, operators and landholders and drillers 'off tour' solaced their craving for the good things of life, playing bililards and practicing at the hotel bar. Hundreds of big contracts were closed in the second story room where Lewis Emery, Judge Johnson, Dr. Book and the advance guard of the invading host assembled. Main street blazed at night with the lights of dram shops and the gaieties incidental to a full fledged frontier town. Noisy bands appealed to lovers of varieties to patronize barn like theaters, strains of siren music floated from beer gardens, dance halls of dubious complexion were througed and gambling dens run unmolested. The free and easy air of the community, too intent on chasing oil and cash to bother about morality, captivated the ordinary stranger and gained Bradford notoriety as a combination of Pit-Hole and petroleum with a dash of Sodom and pandemonium condensed into a single package. In February 1879, a city'charter was granted and James Broder was elected Mayor. Radical reforms were not instituted with undue haste

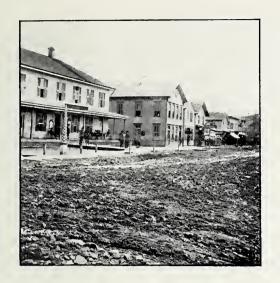
to jar the sensitive feelings of the incongruous masses gathered from far and Their accommodating nature at last adapted itself to a new state of affairs and accepted gracefully the restrictions imposed for the general welfare. Checked temporarily by the bullion spasm in 1876-77, the influx Fires merely consumed framed redoubled as the lower country waned. structures to hasten the advent of costly brick blocks. Ten churches, schools, five banks, stores, hotels, three newspapers, street cars, miles of residences and fifteen thousand of the liveliest people on earth attested the permancy of Bradford's boom. Narrow guage railroads circled the hills, traversed spider webbed trestles and brought tribute to the city from the outlying districts. The area of oil territory seemed interminable. It reached every direction until from sixteen thousand mouths, seventy-five thousand acres The daily product in oil waltzed to one poured their liquid treasure. hundred thousand barrels. Iron tanks were built by the thousand to store the surplus crude. Two, three or four thousand barrel gushers were lacking,

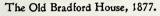


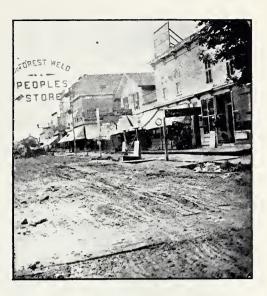
SOUTH SIDE OF THE SOUARE BEFORE THE FIRE.

but wells that yielded twenty-five to two hundred littered the slopes and valleys. The field was a marvel, a phenomenon, a revelation. Today it is a thriving railroad and manufacturing centre, the home of seventeen thousand intelligent, independent, go ahead citizens, proud of its past, pleased with its present and confident of its future."

"As a matter of fact," said one of the old residents of Bradford to the writer, "these things were greatly exaggerated. It is true the city was full of life at night, but this was due in a large degree to the fact that the oil men worked night and day on the wells and the drillers changed their tours of duty at midnight. As a consequence the streets were alive with people at a time when other cities were asleep. I have often lain in bed at night and listened to the tramp of the men as they went to their work. It was an all night town, but it was not nearly as bad as pictured. The oil men as a rule were substantial, law abiding citizens who had located in Bradford with their families, intending to make the place their permanent home, and while they







Main Street below the Bradford House, taken at the same time as the companion cut.

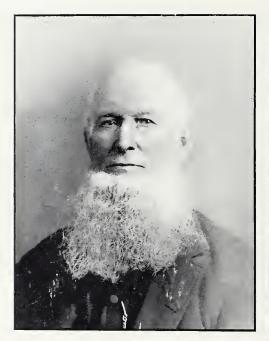
may perhaps have countenanced a certain degree of laxness in morals, the town was no worse than many others of its class. Indeed in some respects it was better than the average. There was no criminal element worth mentioning. Property was as secure as it is today. There was little litigation, and none of that wild extravagance that has frequently been described in the newspapers. In a word Bradford was just an average city, filled with busy men hastening to get rich. And in their haste they doubtlessly overlooked many things which in older communities would not have been permitted."

CHAPTER III.

ON. LOYAL WARD was police justice during this transition period, and the severity of some of his sentences led to threats of personal violence on the part of the persons aggrieved. Undeterred by such threats he resolutely pursued the policy he had mapped out, and in this way aided materially in ridding the city of many of its evil influences. On one occasion a woman was arrested in a dance hall on Mechanic street and arraigned in his court on a charge of disorderly conduct. It transpiring that the trouble was caused by the effort of the proprietor to eject the woman from the place, Judge Ward refused to punish her. Another and more accommodating justice subsequently imposed a fine. The woman retaliated by procuring a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor on charge of maintaining a disorderly house. This was the opportunity the worthy judge long had sought and he made no effort to conceal his satisfaction. Great pressure, political and personal was brought to bear upon him to let the offender off with a fine, but he refused and thus one of the evil resorts was broken up.

Judge Ward passed through many exciting experiences. On one occasion he was called to quell a disturbance on Pine street and arriving on the scene, found an angry mob intent upon lynching two Chinamen who kept a laundry in the alley. Realizing there was not a moment to lose, the worthy police justice produced a revolver and deputizing two robust citizens to assist him, cleared the alleyway in less than five minutes.

"Considering the fact," said Judge Ward, "that many strangers were in the city, it is remarkable there were so few serious crimes. Intoxication and minor assault cases made up the bulk of my docket. I endeavored to drive the criminal classes out of town by imposing severe sentences every time I



ANDREW BROWN.

G. D. H. CROOKER.

had an opportunity, and I think I convinced them they need expect no mercy in my court."

It was during these times that a bull and bear fight was arranged at Custer City for the benefit of the frolicsome oil men. Opinion varied as to the comparative "hooking" and "hugging" qualifications of the two animals, and the discussion of this disputed point was conducted so publicly that news of the prospective contest reached the ears of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. An agent of the society was therefore sent post-haste from Philadelphia to prevent the battle if possible.

The event was a ludicrous and disagreeable disappointment. Neither animal at first displayed any signs of belligerency. The bear merely blinked at the row upon row of faces surrounding the ring and uttering an indifferent and gutteral grunt, would have gone quietly to sleep had not the bull,

goaded by the attendants, made a charge which caught Bruin squarely amidships. A fierce bellow and a mighty toss and three hundred pounds of angry bear meat was projected plump in the midst of the audience. Thoroughly frightened the people scattered in every direction, leaving the bull in undisputed possession of the arena.

The Philadelphia agent with the assistance of a constable named Crittenden procured warrants for arrests on a wholesale scale, and the service of these warrants aroused excitement to a fever pitch. The accused men determined to fight. They engaged attorneys Eugene Mullin, Nelson B. Smiley and George A. Berry to defend them, and thanks to their efforts the preliminary examination failed to disclose any damaging facts. The constable who was relied upon to furnish convincing proof of the presence of the Bradford citizens at the fight, was himself arrested on some trivial charge and in default of bail, confined in the Tarport lockup. When released he exhibited an astonishing and unaccountable lapse of memory, and the prosecution was finally discontinued.

The innocent bear, kept for a time at the expense of the authorities, was finally turned loose and the incident was closed.

A story is told of another occasion when the police raided a dance hall and arraigned the entire party before Mayor Broder at one o'clock in the morning. As is usual in such cases, the trial disclosed the existence of a pronounced and embarrassing difference of opinion. The prosecution denounced the dance as rivaling the revelry of the imps of the infernal regions, and insisted the entire party be punished. The defense declared the proceeding was an arbitrary and outrageous violation of the doctrine of personal rights guarnteed by the constitution of the United States, and demanded the immediate release of all the prisoners.

Mayor Broder hesitated for a moment. He gazed meditatively at the crowd, the women in their bedraggled ball room finery, the men with their threats of vengeance, and suddenly there recurred to his mind a snatch of an old poem he used to recite in school, and rising to his feet he declaimed with due judicial dignity, "On with the dance. Let joy be unconfined."

The revelers bowed their thanks and the dance went on. This story may be true and it may not. It is given for what it is worth.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

CHAPTER I.

HE old inhabitant of Bradford has seen nearly every variety of railroad that the mind of man has devised. Narrow gauge roads, broad gauge roads, and roads with no gauge at all. Level grades, medium grades and steep grades. Hand cars, upright engines horizontal engines and ordinary locomotives are among the things that are familiar to the old resident and more or less curiosities to the stranger.

Five railroads now tap Bradford. The Erie, which is the oldest, the Pennsylvania or Western New York and Pennsylvania as it was formerly known, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg which was opened November 19, 1883, and the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua locally known as the narrow The Bradford and Olean trolley line completes the list.

The Erie was originally projected in 1856 as the Buffalo and Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad company. It was opened for traffic January 5, 1866. The other railroads followed in due time and have contributed their share towards developing the resources of this section.

N THE history of the early railroad enterprises of Bradford, Augustus W. Newell is entitled to a chapter all to himself. Mr. Newell was and having great. having granted a charter to a corporation known as the Bradford and Buffalo Railroad Company to construct a line of road from the New York state line and up the valley of the Tunungawant Creek to the coal mines in McKean county. This road was, in due time completed and the company commenced a service between Bradford and Carrolton. The operating expenses ate into the profits to such an extent that after a few months experience the road was abandoned. The company in the meantime had neglected the triffing detail of paying Mr. Newell the salary due him for his services, and that gentleman who had devoted his time and imperilled his health in wading swamps, swimming creeks and climbing over logs, found himself without a cent hundreds of miles from home. Here was a predicament. Obviously a man without money or friends in this hustling settlement was not in a position to pose as a gentleman of leisure, if indeed he had felt any desire to do so, and he addressed himself vigorously to the task of devising ways and means to relieve his financial embarrassment. Soon his fertile and resourceful brain conceived a scheme that was charmingly short and simple. He would procure a flat car and haul passengers between Bradford and "I reasoned," said he, "that as soon as the roads became impassible in the fall I would get all the business between the two towns and that a reasonable rate for the traffic would amply repay me for my efforts."

Like many another scheme, however, the plan which was alluringly easy in theory, proved vastly different in fact. With no money and little credit, Mr. Newell soon discovered that his pathway to the position of proprietor of a railroad line was not strewed with roses, and a less resourceful man would probably have thrown up the whole business. Not so with this gentle-He persevered, and having influential friends connected with the company, obtained permission to use the right of way. The next step was to procure rolling stock. An obliging friend connected with the railroad at Carrolton lent him an old set of trucks and in some manner he managed to pick up a fairly serviceable hand car. Thus equipped he began a series of personally conducted tours between Bradford and Carrolton, which from the very beginning put money in his purse and hope in his heart.

In these days of mogul locomotives and huge steel cars the sight of that primitive railroad train would doubtless be irresistibly funny, but at that time it was a godsend to the people having business in Bradford. Mr. Newell had gauged the situation correctly. With the approach of winter the muddy trails through the dense forest became practically impassible and the entire freight and passenger traffic, including the United States mails was turned over to Mr. Newell with his little hand car, "and," said that gentleman to the writer, "the business never fell below \$10 per day." Ten dollars per day was a magnificent income to the young civil engineer, but he earned it. He



FIRST OIL EXCHANGE IN BRADFORD.

was engineer, conductor, brakeman, fireman, section boss, superintendent, passenger agent, freight agent, and general manager rolled in one. In the morning bright and early he pumped his train up to Carrolton, where he always found freight and passengers awaiting him. Stacking the freight on the rear of his little flat car and packing the passengers on the plain pine seats in front, he would shout all aboard in the most approved style and grasping the crank of the handcar, would commence his laborious journey back to Bradford. Fortunately the grade was fairly good the entire distance, although occasionally he would be compelled to request the passengers to alight and bear a hand pushing the car up the grade at Ervin's Mills, a request that was always cheerfully complied with. Occasionally some fellow without money



was permitted to pay his way on the hand car, and thus Mr. Newell managed his little enterprise for some time. pumping a car load of freight and passengers daily between Bradford and Carrolton was not one wild round of pleasure even for a vigorous muscular young man like Mr. Newell. He yearned for a steam engine and as his finances would not permit the purchase of even the most promising candidates for a locomotive junk heap, he determined to find a substi-Taking a few days off he made a trip to Tidioute where he negotiated the lease of a five inch single cylinder steam engine formerly used for drilling an oil well. In due

HON. C. S. FOSTER.

Came to this Valley in 1827.

time the engine was delivered at Carrolton. Mr. Newell's finances by that time had been reduced to such a low figure that he was unable to pay the freight and the engine remained for several days on a siding while he was hustling his old hand car back and forth to earn the sum necessary to make up the deficiency

Great interest was shown by Mr. Newell's friends in this last scheme. He explained to them that he intended to place the engine on a car and by means of pulleys and belts construct an engine that would haul the train over the route. As he knew little about stationary engineering, his friends were skeptical as to the result



DELPHA HARRIS.

and jeered him unmercifully. Nevertheless he persevered and at last had his novel locomotive ready for the trial trip. To his great delight it worked fairly well and he knew the transportation problem was solved.

This unique railroad train in the course of time attracted the attention of the Erie railroad officials. Charles Minot, superintendent of the Erie, and a personal friend of Mr. Newell took a trip over the road and was impressed with the possibility of profits from the traffic. He organized a new company, placed Mr. Newell in the directorate and gave him sole charge of the operation of the road. He retained this position for about a year and then retired.

FIRES.

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CHAPTER I.

RADFORD has been several times devastated by fires. One of the first recorded occurred May 30, 1868, on which occasion the old Bradford house, valued at \$10,000 was burned.

Eight years later lightning set fire to gas from the Olmstead well on the Sanford farm. The flames quickly communicated with the Mc-Kean county pipe line tank, thence with the P. C. L. & P. Company's tank, P. T. Kennedy's mill, Prentiss and Co.'s tanks, Jackson and Walker's well and tank, J. B. Farrel's well, forty empty wooden car tanks of Prentiss and Co. and Riley's dwelling, causing at a total loss of \$90,000. November 15-16, 1878, fire swept from Boylston street on the north to Corydon street on the south, easterly to the Erie railroad tracks and westerly on Main street to Osgood's dwelling house on the north side and Burgess' green grocery on the south side. Forty buildings, large and small, including the Riddell house, machine shops and foundry of Boyaird and Seyfang, the planing mills and tank shop of Stewart, the United States Express Company's building, as well as saloons, stores, boarding houses, etc., of all descriptions were destroyed. The total loss of this fire was placed at \$150,000.

April 3, 1880, a fire which originated in the Sawyer house causing the death of James Wilson, swept over four acres of ground, destroying hotels, saloons, stores, restaurants, etc., on both sides of Main street, and causing a total loss of \$100,000.

An oil fire May 31, 1880, did considerable damage, another fire June 22, 1880, destroyed the central office of the United Pipe lines and another in December of the same year destroyed a store, two hotels and a livery stable.

June 19, 1884, the Burt house and three adjoining buildings were burned. July 11 of the same year a bakery and hotel owned by Mrs. Charles Reibley was burned and Mrs. Reibley, her two children and a Swedish girl lost their lives in the flames.

December 19 20, 1886, fire destroyed five buildings on Kennedy street and January 11, 1889, the Palace hotel and several other buildings in the vicinity were destroyed.

In November, 1889, a fire originating in the Stewart building, caused about \$10,000 damage.

January 19,1890, the Protestant Episcopal church on Chautauqua place was burned.

February 19, 1890, a small fire occurred on Pleasant street. February 26, 1890 McAmbley's lumber mill was burned, entailing a loss of \$6,000.

April 21, 1891, six dwellings on Pleasant street were destroyed and this fire led to the organization of the George H. Potter hose company.

April 1, 1893, the Higgins house and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg station burned. Three persons lost their lives and six were seriously but not fatally injured. The loss amounted to \$26,000.

June 19, 1896, the Bay State hotel fire, which included the buildings from McCourt's restaurant to Chestnut street, caused a loss of \$60,000.

THE CITY PERIOD.

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CHAPTER I.

HE influx of oil operators, beginning just after the close of the civil war brought the citizens to a realization of the needs of a village government, and steps were taken to procure the necessary articles of incorporation. The Borough was incorporated February 26, 1873, and the first election held the last Friday in March, when these officers were elected: P. T. Kennedy, burgess; P. L. Webster, assistant burgess; F. W. Davis, E. Parsons, J. Moorehouse, J. H. Matteson and A. T. Stone, councilmen; G. D. H. Crooker and James Broder, justices; W. Lord, constable; G. D. H. Crooker, R. W. Davis, S. Emery, assessors; A. C. Switzer and P. Woodward, poormasters; J. W. Hilton, A. DeGolier, and G. D. H. Crooker, auditors; J. H. Matteson, H. S. Baker, P. T. Kennedy, W. J. Morrow, J. Moorehouse and E. D. Foster, school directors and J. Moorehouse, treasurer. F. W. Davis was appointed clerk. Subsequently A. DeGolier, John A. Evans and Loyal Ward were elected justices.

The village government was maintained for six years. During that time the following gentlemen held the office of burgess.

P. L. Webster, 1874; J. W. Brennan, 1875; P. T. Kennedy, 1876; J. H. Norris, 1877; J. M. Fuller, 1878; assistant burgesses elected annually up to 1877; T. J. Melvin, 1875; P. L. Webster, 1876; H. Friedenburg, 1877.

The growth of the village was so rapid that a more comprehensive scheme of government became necessary in a short time, and so in 1879, Bradford was incorporated as a full fledged city, and casting off the fetters of villagehood prepared to take her place among the enterprising municipalities of the state of Pennsylvania. The first election of city officers was held in February, 1879. The candidates for mayor were James Broder and P. T. Kennedy. Broder received 483 votes and Kennedy 222. Broder was therefore the first mayor of the city of Bradford and under his vigorous and diplomatic administration



BRADFORD IN 1901.

the city entered upon a new era of prosperity and progress. The scheme of government as outlined by the city charter, briefly stated, provided for a local legislature to consist of two branches, a Common and a Select Council. The common council was to consist of two members from each ward and the select branch of one. At that time Bradford had but one ward and a special act was passed by the legislature allowing the selection of six members for the common branch and four for the select. The first body of Councils was composed of the following gentlemen: Select Branch: James Anglum, A. H. Borchert, Charles C. Melvin, C. J. Lane; Common Branch, W. P. Book, Charles Miller, William Roberts, James H. Snow, William J. McVey, George R. Wright.

The first election was held at the Third Ward school house, which was the only voting place in the city. The first meeting of the Councils was held at C. J. Lane's office on Pine street, opposite the Black Bear hotel. W. P. Book was elected president and R. P. Miller city clerk; F. W. Davis, city treasurer; Frank P. Wentworth, city comptroller; John McKeown, street commissioner; Daniel Wilbur, city engineer. The early records show that considerable time was devoted to ridding the city of some of the evil influences that had secured a foothold. One of the important committees at that time was known as the "Vice and Immorality" committee, and the records contain frequent reference to this and that ordinance and petition which had been presented by, or referred to this committee. It is evident too that the citizens and manufacturers of nitro glycerine occasionally disagreed regarding the propriety of hauling the dangerous explosive through the city streets, as on April 2, 1879, the records show that a petition was presented from the manufacturers, requesting the Councils to establish a route through the city. Whether or not such route was established the records do not say.

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CHAPTER II.

NE of the important questions that early claimed the attention of the councilmen was the now frequently agitated question of municipal ownership. It appears the city was at that time supplied with water from a private plant, owned by the Bradford Water Works Company, and on October 8, 1879, a petition signed by numerous citizens was presented, asking that Councils purchase these water works. Negotiations were prolonged for over a year. There were committees and special committees, investigations and counter investigations and at last on December 1, 1881, the city voted to issue bonds to make the much desired purchase. The sale was consummated in 1883, the original price being \$19,400, to which was quickly added the cost of construction of a new plant in 1884 and other and further improvements year by year up to the present date, which brings the present cost of the plant close to an even \$300,000. Of this sum, however, nearly \$200,000 has been paid in water rentals and on the whole municipal ownership of water works has apparently proved satisfactory to the people.

Mayor Broder served during 1879 and 1880. He was succeeded by Hon. Will F. Jordan, now deceased, and in turn succeeded Mr. Jordan for a second term, which lasted during the years, 1883 and 1884. In 1885 Hon. R. M. Shannon was elected. He was followed in 1887 and 1888 by Hon. R. A. Dempsey. Edward McSweeney served during 1889. Loyal Ward in 1890, '91-'92. R. A. Dempsey again in 1893-'94-'95. George C. Fagnan in 1896-'97-'98 and Hon. Joseph C. Greenewald in 1899, 1900 and 1901. This completes the list of mayors from the incorporation of the city down to date.

Mr. Miller retained the office of city clerk from the organization of the city up to 1883, when he was succeeded by James A. Lindsey, who held the office with the exception of nine months, filled by S. M. Decker in 1887, up to 1900, when E. C. Charlton was elected.

The following have held the office of city treasurer: F. W. Davis, Samuel Critchlow, Hepburn McClure, C. K. McCafferty, E. A. Boyne, R. T. Lain, William Boviard, Jr. There have been the following city comptrollers: F. P. Wentworth, J. T. Bishop, A. McLean, M. Albert, A. D. Sloan, F. M. Kelleher.

In 1882 there was a flurry of excitement in the Councils over the deadlock for the office of president. The candidates were Joe McElroy and W. C. Kennedy. Ballot after ballot was taken without result until finally McElroy withdrew leaving Kennedy to be elected on the 140th ballot. The presidents who have succeeded Mr. Kennedy are L. C. Blakeslee (deceased) Joseph C. Greenewald, J. B. Fox, W. K. Laney, (deceased), Thomas J. Flynn, W. J. Boviard, T. McCray, J. L. Andrews.

The first police force was made up of the following men: Chief, Thomas Murphy; patrolmen, Barney Duffey, Abel Edick, W. H. McCandless, E. Emerson and Bill Kirk. The rapid gait of the town demoralized the original force, the chief resigned and was succeeded by J. C. McCrea who increased the efficiency of the department.

The officials of Bradford have been involved in two scandals. In February, 1882 Treasurer Critchlow was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, but it subsequently appearing that the offense alleged was purely technical, the charge was withdrawn. In 1885 W. F. Kelley, councilman from the second ward was accused of accepting a bribe, and although the charge was not proven, it forced his resignation from the council.

CHAPTER III.

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RADFORD is remarkably free from the control of any class or clique. The rash radicalism of one class of citizens is well balanced by the intense conservatism of another class, and the whole is tempered with a spirit of enterprise and progressiveness that promises wonderful things for the future. While one political party predominates by a large majority, the management of municipal affairs is in a large degree non-partisan. As a result, Bradford offers advantages that can be found in few cities of the size in the state. A delightful and healthful climate, pure water,

all the modern municipal improvements, churches second to none in the country, schools that lead the list of educational institutions of the state; an intelligent, wealthy and progressive population, what more can one ask?

As a site for manufacturing enterprises, Bradford is unsurpassed. Situated as it is almost in the center of the gas producing fields, it is able to offer manufacturers an abundant supply of natural gas at a few cents per thousand feet, covering a little more than the cost of production. Over forty thousand acres of undeveloped territory is situated close to Bradford, and experts estimate that with due attention to economy the supply will last fully fifty years. The value and convenience of this kind of fuel cannot be overestimated.

The great coal fields of Pennsylvania are situated in close proximity to Bradford and it is said coal can be supplied to factories at an approximate figure of \$1.15 per ton. This advantage is one which few manufacturers seeking a site can afford to overlook.

Iron and steel manufacturers can find an advantageous location in Bradford. Iron ore can be delivered here as cheap as at any point on the globe, and with the cheap gas fuel, there is no reason why the future should not witness the development of this great industry in Bradford.

The facilities for the manufacture of glass are certainly equal if not indeed superior to that offered by any other city. In this, as in the iron industry, cheap fuel cuts a not inconsiderable figure in the cost of production, and with extremely low freight rates and close connections with the eastern markets, there is no reason why Bradford should be unable to successfully compete with western factories. Another advantage offered the glass manufacturers is the fact that in the immediate vicinity of Bradford is found an inexhaustable supply of the best glass sand in the United States, sand which chemical analysis demonstrates contains over ninety-nine per cent. pure silica. The cost of procuring this sand is purely nominal, involving only the expense of crushing, cartage and sieving to its proper mesh.

Extraordinarily good advantages are offered to wood working factories. Thousands of acres of virgin forests still stand within easy reach of Bradford and the saving in freight rates ought to be sufficient inducement to the average business man. Those factories already located here are doing well, and the fact that one of the principal factories, namely, the Wood Rim Company, ships its product to every country on the globe, is ample evidence of the desirability of the city as a location for industrial enterprises of this kind.

Some of the finest quality of shales or clay used in the manufacture of brick is found in the vicinity of Bradford, and three factories already in operation turn out a large quantity each year. Brick manufactured from this shale took the first premium at the World's Fair in 1893. Tests made by the United States Ordnance Department, at Watervleit Arsenal, Faneuil, Mass., of the vitrified brick manufactured in Bradford, showed an open pressure of twenty-five tons. The enamel on this brick is said to be superior to the English enameled brick as well as those made in New Jersey and Canada

CHAPTER IV.

The city is well lighted by a private corporation that supplies twelve hundred C. P. Arc lights for all the streets and alleys at an extremely low price. A municipal water plant furnishes an abundant supply of pure water at practically the cost of production, the trifling excess in price being used to pay water bonds as they mature. Street railway lines girdle every section of the city and extending in all directions bring in close touch all the citizens.

The railroad facilities are the best. First-class telephone service is provided by the N. Y. & P. Telephone and Telegraph Company, and an equally good service by the Independent Telephone Company. The principal business and residence streets are well paved with brick and the other throughfares, under the supervision of the present capable street commissioner present an equally pleasing appearance with their excellently kept highways and rows of well trimmed shade trees.

Elegant and commodious public buildings are provided for the use of the city officials in the transaction of public business, the fire department, etc.

The slope of the Tuna Valley furnishs a natural drainage that conduces to the health of the city. With a picturesque and healthful location, with a well organized city government and a prosperous and progressive citizenship, all harmoniously working for the common good, Bradford proudly claims a place at the head of the list of the enterprising municipalities of the state, and who shall say that the claim is not well founded?





HON. J. C. GREENEWALD.

Mayor of Bradford.

See article page 43

CITY OFFICIALS.

HE City Charter has been amended from time to time to meet the demands of the growing city, but these amendments have not materially modified the original scheme of government. The present officers of the city are:

Mayor, Joseph C. Greenewald, City Clerk, Edward C. Charlton.

CITY COUNCILS.

Select: I. G. Howe, President; W. F. Potter, Clerk.

First ward, F. E. Durfey; second ward, C. V. Merrick; third ward, E. Peake; fourth ward, I. G. Howe; fifth ward J. S. Fisher; sixth ward, Philo Ackley.

Common. M. W. Gibbs President; E. C. Charlton, Clerk.

First ward, J. L. Costello, J. C. Weaver; second ward, W. M. Kincaid, C. E. Judd; third ward, H. M. Plague, George F. Guy; fourth ward, A. Watson, R. A. Weaver; fifth ward, James G. Paul, Wm. H. Shaw, sixth ward, J. Gayton, M. W. Gibbs.

ALDERMEN.

First ward, Thos. Osborne; second ward, George E. Thomas; third ward, Steve Foley; fourth ward, L. F. Egbert; fifth ward, Eugene F. Williams; sixth ward, William Dobie.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

City Solicitor, F. P. Schoonmaker; Clerk, A. A. Winter.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

City Treasurer, Wm. Bovaird, Jr.; City Comptroller, F. M. Kelleher.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

City Engineer, P. B. Winfree; Assistant, A. F. Bannon, Jr.

WATER BOARD.

J. B. Fox, President; S. D. Heffner, Superintendent; W. D. Singleton, Secretary; D. D. McGown, Street Inspector.

POOR BOARD.

A. Mayer, President; William Dobie, Secretary.

First ward A. J. Bond; second ward, John Vantine; third ward, A. M. Mayer; fourth ward, M. J. Benjamin, fifth ward, E. F. Williams; sixth ward, Wm. Dobie.

BOARD OF APPEALS.

I. G. Howe, Chairman; Eugene Peake, J. G. Paul, W. M. Kincaid, F. E. Durfey, Ed. C. Charlton, Clerk of Board.

HEALTH BOARD.

Fred W. Winger, M. D., President; Jas. A. Lindsey, Secretary; Wm. Roedel, Health Officer.



CITY BUILDING.

-Robbins Photo.

First district, F. W. Winger, M. D.; second district, L. B. Waters; third district, Geo. H. Potter; fourth district, Jas. Johnston, M. D.; fifth and sixth districts, E. R. Sherman.

BOARD OF CITY ASSESSORS.

M. G. Raub, J. H. Bovaird, J. K. Merriam.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, A. J. Edgett; Treasurer, D. C. Greenewald; Secretary, F. Durfey.

DIRECTORS OF BOARD OF TRADE.

A. D. Burns, A. J. Edgett, J. J. Powell, L. W. Oakes, Felix Steinberger. M. W. Wagner. D. C. Greenewald, J. C. Greenewald, F. E. Durfey, G. C, Fagnan, E. N. Unruh, A. Mayer, J. Eloskey, J. M. Sloan, R. W. Edgett, R. B. Stone.

COMMISSIONERS-SINKING FUND.

J. C. Greenewald, Chairman. William Boviard Jr., F. M. Kelleher, Secretary.

CONSTABLES.

First ward, Alex Harrington; second ward, Geo. R. Gibbons; third ward, Thos. J. Fennerty; fourth ward, Charles A. Spreter; fifth ward, W. Tadder; sixth ward, Wm. H. Hudson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer and City Electrician, Burt McAllister.

First assistant, W. D. Russell; second assistant, Frank Greer; fire marshall, M. D. Murray: driver Chemical Wagon, M. Myers; driver Era Hook and Ladder, Morgan Oliver; driver Johnson Hose No. 1, Geo. Liepold.

Superintendent Public Parks, G. L. Graham; City Hall Janitor, Robert Ciscoe; City Scavanger, John B. Whitman.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief, M. D. Murray.

HON. JOSEPH C. GREENEWALD.

To write of the career of Hon. Joseph C. Greenewald, the present mayor of Bradford, is to write of one who has been successful in both business and politics, to record the achievements of a long and busy business life and to recapitulate a good portion of the history of the growth and development of Bradford.

Mr. Greenewald is an old resident of Bradford. He came to the city in 1878. He has seen every phase of the life of this capital of oildom and has taken a not inconspicuous part in the management of its affairs. Elected first as a member of the common council in 1881, he served on the board until 1886, during which time he was elected president and in that capacity served two years, then retiring to private life until called by the citizens to assume the duties and responsibilities of chief executive of the municipality. It will thus be seen that he was equipped with a fund of experience, which coupled with a keen business judgment and executive ability admirably fitted him for the performance of the exacting duties of the important office he occupies.



WM. B. CLARK.
Sheriff McKean County.



E. C. CHARL'TON.

City Clerk.



WM. BOVAIRD, Jr.

City Treasurer.

Mr. Greenewald is one of the pioneer advocates of municipal ownership of essential monopolies. Many years ago when a member of the common council, he introduced a resolution, contemplating the purchase of the private water plant, and he was identified with the element that took the initiative for bringing this about. The record of this legislation was used with beneficial effect in the mayoralty campaign in which he was elected.

In business as well as politics, Mr. Greenewald has prospered. Beginning as a merchant in Scranton in 1871, he removed to Edenburg, Clarion county in 1876, and to Bradford in 1878. He was one of the founders of the business now conducted by Greenewald and Company, and for many years was engaged in oil production, and later became connected with the Alton Chemical Company and Bradford Chemical Company.

Notwithstanding his varied business interests, Mayor Greenewald has found time to mingle socially with his fellows. He is a member of all the masonic bodies of Bradford, Rochester Consistory Scottish rite; Zem Zem Temple of Erie, Pa., past grand of Tuna lodge, I. O. O. F., P. C. P. of the McKean county Encampment, president of Citizens' Hose Company since 1879, president of the Firemen's Relief Association, ex-president of North-western Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemen's Association, chairman of the Executive Board of the city hospital, an active member of the Board of Trade, member of the Heptasophs and A. O. U. W. He was born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1848 and educated in the public schools of that city. He has always been active in any business-movement intended for the welfare of the city of Bradford.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE

Sheriff of McKean County, was born at Westbrooke, Conn., September, 15, 1845. Removing to New York City he was educated in the High school, graduating therefrom in due time. His first business experience was with Jacob Lorillard, the well known New York tobacconist. Four years were spent in this occupation and in 1865 he went to Oil Creek and engaged in the oil business. Removing to Bradford ten years later, he soon became a factor in McKean county politics and his popularity is attested by the fact that he has been twice elected Sheriff of McKean County. Mr. Clarke is a 32nd degree Mason and also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

EDWARD C. CHARLTON.

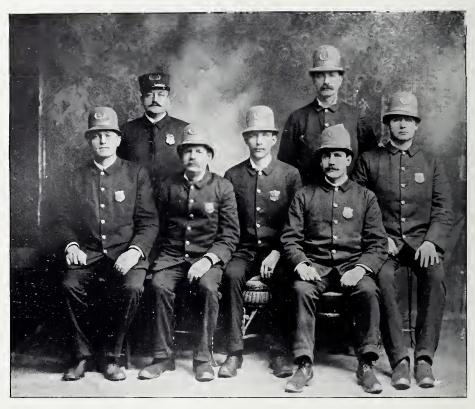
City Clerk of Bradford was born at Oil City, Pa., October 8, 1870 and when seven years old came with his parents to Bradford. After a course of study in the Bradford public schools, he entered the employ of the Western Union as a messenger boy. This was during the early days of the city, viz, 1879, 1880 and 1881. He was also employed as messenger by the famous oil broker, C. P. Stevenson, and as check boy in the well remembered department store of DeForest Weld, known as the Peoples store. December 28, 1886, Mr. Charlton commenced work as messenger boy for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railway, under superintendent Charles E. Lytle. Assiduous attention to his duties quickly brought its reward in the shape of

promotion to the responsible position of yard clerk and yard master, which position Mr. Charlton filled up to April 1st, 1900, when he was elected city clerk. He is a member of F. A. M., No. 334, R. A. M., No. 260, R. and S. M., No. 43, Knight Templars, No. 58, I. O. O. F., No. 411, Heptasophs, Rebekahs and the S. U. of N. A.

WILLIAM BOVAIRD, JR.

City Treasurer was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1854, and came to America in 1856, receiving his education in the public schools of Westmoreland County, Pa. In 1869 he first visited the oil country and ten years later he

BRADFORD'S POLICE FORCE.



M. C. Bain, P. F. Sculley, N. G. Case, H. D. Mooney, C. L. Foust

came to Bradford, where he soon became known as one of the energetic and enterprising young men of the city. Taking an interest in politics, he was for five years a member of the Republican county committee. April 1, 1899, he was elected city treasurer and is now discharging the duties of that responsible position to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has been a member of Johnson Hose Company for twenty years and is now president of the organization.

M. D. MURRAY.

The subject of this sketch is a New Yorker by birth. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., and educated in the public schools of Port Jervis. After leaving school he secured employment in the machine shop of the Erie

railroad at Port Jervis. Five years of his life were spent in the noise and bustle of these shops, and then he sought other employment. His next venture was with Stanzer & Miligan, wholesale commission merchants at Port Jervis. He remained with this firm five years and in 1884 located in Bradford. Here he became connected with the Allegany and Kinzua railroad, holding the important position of superintendent up to 1889, when he was appointed chief of the Bradford police force. In this capacity he has shown much talent for organization and his executive ability has brought the department up to the present high standard of efficiency. That he is the right man in the right place, none who know him will for a moment question.

BRADFORD POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.



J. L. Lindsey, F. J. Ossenbeck, C. J. Heinzman, Tracy Rider, Jas Bovaird, Walter W. Hone, P. H. Roach, Jas. Moseley, E. F. Sheldon, E. L. Appleby, T. V. B. Switzer, J. H. Thomas, E. J. Jifkins, H. H. North, P. M., S. E. Vantine, Asst. P. M.

HERMAN H. NORTH.

Was born in Patterson, Juniata County, Pa., 1852, educated in Airy View Academy at Port Royal, Pa., Chambersburg Academy, Pa. and the college of New Jersey at Princeton, from which institution he graduated in 1873. A course in the Albany Law school was completed in 1875 and in the fall of that year Mr. North entered the law office of McDonald & Butler, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Ill health compelled his removal from Indianapolis and in 1880 he came to Bradford and engaged in the oil business. Regaining his health he resumed the practice of his profession. Interested in politics, Mr. North has served his party in various ways. In 1878 he was a member of the Republican State Committee of Indiana. In 1890-91, he was a chairman of the McKean County Republican Committee. He has served as representative to the state legislature and as city solicitor with honor to himself and credit to his party. In July 1898, he was appointed postmaster and September 1, 1898, he assumed the duties of the position.

THE BRADFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT.

(By "Sec").

HE Bradford Fire Department had its birth with the formation of the F. S. Johnson Hose Company No. 1, which was organized on August 2, 1877, and is still filling an honorable and thoroughly appreciated position in the department. The company was named in honor of Hon. Frank Spencer Johnson, who at the time was a prominent oil man and conspicuous in political circles as a leading Republican, having served in the legislature and also as postmaster of Bradford under



J. L. ANDREWS.

President B. F. D.



BERT McALLISTER.

Chiet B. F. D.

appointment of President Harrison. He died a few years ago universally beloved.

The company was furnished by the Burough Council with a two wheeled jumper and one thousand feet of rubber hose. The apparatus was stored in a barn belonging to Whitney & Wheeler, located on Barbour street, and the meetings were first held in the loft of another barn situated near the public square, but soon after removed to Pine street where several members of the council had a house fitted up for them.

The first large fire in Bradford was the burning of the old Bradford house. This fire occurred in the spring of 1878 and completely destroyed a

large block of buildings bounded by Main, Mechanic and Pine streets and the creek. The Johnson Hose Company did most valiant service at this fire,



GEO. REIDY.

Vice-President B. F. D.



FRANK WARD.

Secretary B. F. D.



J. E. WARD.

Treasurer B. F. D.

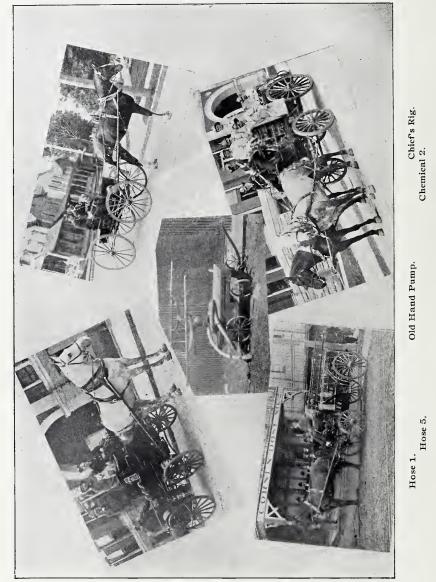


W. D. RUSSELL.

1st Asst. Chief B. F. D.

and the citizens of the Burough in recognition of their efforts presented them a valuable hose carriage, which was purchased from the Fertig Hose Company of Titusville at a cost of \$600, and which in the hands of the Johnsons did

BRADFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT.



Old Hand Pump.

Chief's Rig. Chemical 2.

good service until the company purchased a new spider carriage in New York city. This carriage was used until horses were purchased.

The Johnson's as the senior and one of the most efficient companies of the department has always stood high in the esteem of the citizens. This feeling was given a practical manifestation in June 1880, on which occasion Mayor James Broder, in an eloquent and appropriate speech presented the company with a beautiful silk flag and two banners on behalf of the ladies of Bradford.

The company has entertained representative companies from Rochester, Dunkirk and Auburn, N. Y., Reading, Pa., and other points too numerous to mention, and in turn has visited other cities, where it has added to its well deserved reputation for gentlemanly conduct. It is at present housed in very cramped and inconvenient quarters in St. James Place, but at the last election the voters authorized the issue of bonds to provide more suitable quarters. The officers of the company at the time of organization and at present are:

1877.

President, F. Wheeler Secretary, E. J. Carew Treasurer, L. Cushing Foreman, James J. Lane First Ass't, Wm. Gallagher Second Ass't, James O'Neil

1901.

President, William Boviard, Jr. Vice-President, John Kioer Secretary, S. Bedell Treasurer, Gus. Herbig Foreman, Geo. Leipold

ERA HOOK AND LADDER No. 1.

Era Hook and Ladder No. 1, organized in June 1878, is the second organization in point of seniority of the department. It was composed of energetic young business men, some of whom had done hook and ladder duty in other cities and recognized the need of a similar organization in Bradford. But it was one thing to get capable volunteers and quite another to procure equipment. As the Burough officials were unable to provide the necessary funds, the company, under the efficient leadership of J. L. Andrews, the first foreman, purchased and paid out of their own pockets for a fine one thousand dollar truck. This truck was for a time stored in a shed in the rear of the store of L. Emery & Co., and the shed was also used for an assembly room by the company, until rooms were rented in the opera house block. The truck remained in service until superseded by horses and the fine Seagrove apparatus now in use. The housing of the new truck and team, necessitated a change of quarters, and the company is now located on Pine street, an extremely inconvenient location, which fortunately is soon to be changed.

CITIZEN HOSE No. 2.

This company was organized November 27, 1878, which action was the result of the emigration to Bradford of a number of young men from Buffalo who had been members of the Buffalo Volunteer Department and were anxious to continue the good work in their new home. Another hose company sprung into existence about the same time and the strife was hot

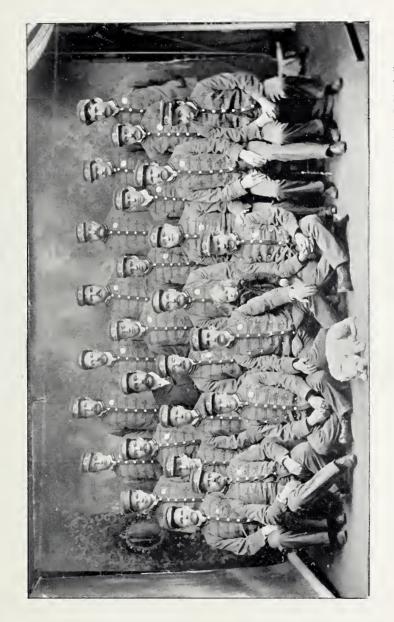
and heavy as to which should have the coveted number two. With the one organization it was merely the natural desire for precedence in the order of things, but with the Citizen Company there was also a sentimental reason. Several of the most prominent organizers had been members of Citizen 2 of Buffalo and after adopting the name were naturally desirous of adding the same number. It finally came down to the issue of which should be first ready for service, and the Citizen Hose boys went to the plumbing shop of R. W. Clark, a most enthusiastic member, and soon put together a strange and horrible engine of fire extinguishent in the shape of a sleigh built of steam pipe with a sheet iron reel. They then announced to the councils they were ready for service. This move extinguished all opposition and since that date the Citizens have been "Two," although it would be difficult to make them admit they were second in any other respect. This company like the others felt the full effects of the financial stringency which the village government labored under, and instead of waiting for municipal assistance, proceeded with their arrangements at the expense of their own cash and credit. They purchased a reel of hose and a cart in New York and their first quarters were in the old Frew block on Webster street, with hemlock bunks arranged one over the other against the wall after the manner of the steerage in a trans-Atlantic steamer. This proving unsatisfactory, the company erected a hose-house on Newell avenue, which building they occupied until the city government built their present quarters at No. 20 Kennedy street. company is now equipped with a combined chemical and hose wagon and may be found at any time of the day or night, prepared to entertain any character of guests from a visiting fireman to the legendary fire fiend, so often mentioned in the newspapers. This company, like others, has in its turn entertained and visited companies from Rochester, Buffalo, Meadville, Corry, Bolivar and other cities. The company has a fine cross matched team, a gray and a black, whose only vice is the habit of begging tobacco.

WHITNEY HOSE CO., No. 3.

The Whitney Hose Co. No. 3, date their organization from Nov. 12, 1878, but as related in a previous paragraph was numbered three on the roster of the department. Originally this company was composed of employees of Whitney & Wheeler, who at that time were among the largest producers of petroleum in the country, and also owned and conducted the Tuna Valley Bank which was the first bank opened in Bradford. This company was the first to purchase a horse to haul its hose wagon. The company was for a long time a capable member of the department but was finally disbanded by the city government.

UNITED HOSE CO. No. 4.

March 25, 1879, United Hose Co. No. 4 was organized. The membership was made up of employes of the United Pipe Lines division of the Standard Oil Company, and it is a question whether even the officers knew the number of members. One novel piece of fire apparatus owned by this company was a small rifled cannon, which was used in oil fires to shoot holes in the big thirty-five thousand barrel tanks and thus draw off the oil. After an honorable and useful career of several years the company disbanded for reasons unknown to the writer.



G. Shurbert, G. Herbig, John Ardizone, S. W. Bedell, Z. J. Pierson, P. Alger, C. Watson, J. Starbell, J. A. Lindsey, W. Beahn, Geo. Leipold, B. McAllister, Chief, Wm. Bovaird, Jr., M. Cohn, J. Leipold, C. Boyd. Geo. C. Fagnan, F. Leipold, Bd. Starbell, Master Boyd, F. Miles,

CORNEN HOSE CO. NO. 5.

Cornen Hose Company No. 5, organized in Kendall Burough, March 2, 1881, was named after the Cornen brothers, who were then prominent oil producers. It was then and still is an independent organization, owning its own house and beautiful parade carriage, and after effective service in the protection of Tarport, became a part of the Bradford department. The city has lately placed a new horse hose wagon in the house and the Cornen's are now as well prepared for duty as any hose company in the country.

CENTRAL HOSE.

For the protection of the Boviard and Seyfang plant, Central Hose Company was organized in September 1885, the membership consisting originally of employees of the corporation. A large and elegantly furnished home on Boylston street is provided for this company, which is athletically inclined and which maintains one of the fastest running teams in the country. Numerous beautiful trophies of the prowess of this company adorn its quarters.



ERA HOOK & LADDER CO.

POTTER HOSE.

A disastrous fire on Pleasant street in 1891, called attention to the necessity for fire protection in that section of the city and led to the organization of the George H. Potter Hose Company in August of that year. Membership is made up of the residents of the residence district on the "hill" in the third and fourth wards. The company has a good carriage, is neatly uniformed, most comfortably quartered and is a credit to its organizers and members.

LIBERTY HOSE.

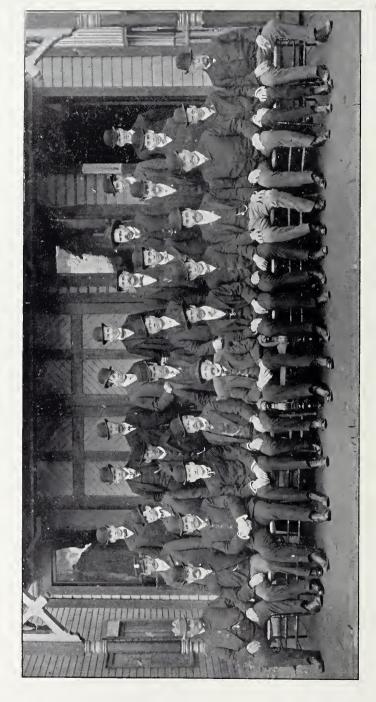
Very much after the fashion of the preceding company and organized for much the same purpose, is the Liberty Hose Company, whose house is situated on High street in the sixth ward. This company was organized in 1892 The members have erected a hose house and with their efficient apparatus have been a valuable aid to the fire department of the city.

CITIZENS HOSE COMPANY.



G. Hulmes, F. Strahl, L. St. Germain, B. Weaver, A. Grimes, W. Stewart, John Stewart, C. Gethner, J. Larkens, W. Pettis, B. Siscoe, F. Kook, C. Davis, D. Stewart, C. McBride, R. Waterson, M. Rowland, F. Bean, B. Sackran, M. Myers, W. Toy, F. Putman, J. Turner, W. B. Russell, H. Myster, W. Francis, Hon. J. C. Greenewald, J. Gerry, R. A. Humes, Babe.

CORNEN HOSE COMPANY.



M. Donohue, P. Hyde, R. A. Saylor, L. Hart, W. Crawford, P. M. White, M. Clark, B. Mosley, B. Anderson, B. Smiley, L. Crawford, E. A. Buchanan, R. A. Mills, J. Finen, C. Cox, M. T. Paterson, C. H. Sherman, D. E. Ash, J. H. Jones, J. H. Gayton, G. Reidy, M. A. Hagerty, O. F. Spencer, B. Sieley, Wm. Berger, P. Kane, J. Sherin, O. H. Miller, M. W. Gibbs.

Prior to the adoption of the present gravity system, water pressure was provided by two Cameron pumps, placed at a station on Water street. This proving inadequate the citizens purchased a steam fire engine by public subscription. The city soon after purchased a La France engine and L. Emery, Jr. & Co. also purchased one, making three steamers besides the water works. Two of these steamers have been unlucky. The one purchased by the citizens was destroyed in a fire, and the one purchased by the city was subsequently badly damaged.

The first chief engineer was J. L. Andrews. He held the office five years, giving satisfaction to all. Since resigning he has kept up his membership in the organization as an active member of the hook and ladder company, and for several years has been its president

To the present efficient chief engineer, Burt McAllister, is due in a great

degree the credit for procuring the efficient apparatus in use today.

In the early days of the city there was a Fire Police Brigade, fully equipped for service. This company finally disbanded and the vacancy was subsequently filled by the appointment of a certain number of members from each company to do police duty at fires.

The Firemen's Relief Association was made possible by an act of the legislature, granting to the fire department a portion of the two per cent. tax, levied by the state on foreign insurance companies. The association has thus far received about \$1,000.

Bradford had the honor of entertaining the State Firemen's Association in 1882, and the event was a conspicuous success.

The fire chiefs from the organization to date are as follows: 1878, J. L. Andrews; 1883, E. N. Southwick; 1885, James E. Granger; 1887, James F. Campbell; 1888, Burt McAllister; 1889, Thomas White; 1890, D. A. Rapp; 1895, Burt McAllister.

The present officers of the department at the time of writing, June, 1901, are as follows: president, J. L. Andrews; vice-president, George Reidy, secretary, Frank Ward, treasurer, J. E. Ward; chief engineer and superintendent fire alarm system, Burt McAllister; first assistant chief, W. D. Russell; second assistant chief, Charles J. Flick; drivers, M. Oliver, Joe Powell, M. Myers, Chas. Smiley.

The chief and drivers are paid for their service. The balance of the department is strictly volunteer.

The personnel of the department is as follows:

JOHNSON HOSE CO. NO. 1.

President, Wm. Bovaird, Jr.; Vice President, Jno. Kiser; Secretary, S. Bedell; Treasurer, Gus Herbig; Foreman, Geo. Leipold.

P. Alger, J. Ardizone, N. Asselto, A. Bauer, Ed. Boggs, Wm. Brenneman, C. Boyd, M. Cohn, W. J. Cotter, L. Cottrell, T. Duffy, J. B. Donlan, J. B. Fox, Geo. C. Fagnan, F. Forbes, F. Glazier, A. J. Hanna, J. H. Hogan, Jas. A. Lindsay, F. Leipold, Jno. Leipold, Gus. Leipold, B. McAllister, Jno. McCray, A. McKutrick, F. Miles, E. Myers, Jno. O'Day, Z. Pierson, D. A. Ropp, T. Ryder, G. Shubert, E. Staebell, J. Staebell, E. Sorrentino, C. Watson.

ERA HOOK AND LADDER CO.

President, J. L. Andrews; Vice President, M. P. Oliver; Sec'y, J. P. Powell; Treas. D. R. McArthur; Foreman, E. A. Hamilton; 1st Asst. Foreman, Jos Kennedy; 2nd Asst. Foreman, E. L. Howard.

C. S. Avery, J. Anglun, Jos. Andrews, F. E. Bradley, R. M. Burnett, H. J. Burns, T. E. Costello, S. Caskey, R. Drehmer, S. DeGolier, G. L. Graham, W. Grubb, D. Griffin, E. L. Howard, R. A. Howard, Morris Herron, H. W. Hoy, E. Jifkins, Ed. Little, C. Lepsch, T. F. Mullin, A. F. Mossman, H. H. North, A. A. Perkins, T. Powell, M. G. Kaub, C. H. Riley, H. Schoolmaster, Lester Simons, A. O. Spangler, Geo. Titus, W. N. Tyron, M. W. Wagner, E. P. Whitcomb, G. A. West.

CITIZEN HOSE CO. NO. 2.

President, Hon. J. C. Greenewald, Vice President, Jas. Geary; Secretary, H. King; Fin. Secretary, F. Dean; Treasurer, W. K. Urquhart; Foreman, W. A. Pettis, Asst. Foreman, Fred Putnam.

Jas. H. Burns, R. Burr, C. V. Cottrell, C. A. Dickinson, Geo. Dolloff. Morris Dunlavey, T. A. Flynn, Wm. Francis, Jno. Foy, A. E. Grimes, C. F. Geuthner, H. T. Hulme, P. H. Hennessey, H. George Hulme, Jas. Larkins, Loomis Marck, M. Myers, H. Meister, C. A. McBride, Wm. McCord, J. A. Polley, Chas. Palmer, M. Roland, W. D. Russell, R. Richards, Frank Rook, Thos. Rice, Jas. D. Smith, N. A. Smith, Geo. Sockrand, Ben. Sockrand, Rob't Sisco, Jno. Stuart, Frank Strahl. Ed. Stewart, Louis St Germain, Wm. Toy, Jos. Turner, R. S. Watterson, Sam. Webber, Al. Weaver, Geo. Weaver, Rob't Weaver, I. C. Weaver. Weaver, J. C. Weaver.

CORNEN HOSE CO.

President, O. F. Spencer; 1st Vice President, G. Ready; 2nd Vice President, M. A. Clark; Rec. Secretary, O. H. Miller; Fin. Secretary, Jno. Shearon; Treasurer, M. A. Haggerty; Foreman, E. C. Seeley; 1st Asst. Foreman, W. Berger; 2nd Asst. Foreman, P. Keane; Sergeant, M. Donahue.

CENTRAL HOSE.

OFFICERS:

Foreman, G, L. Lyons; 1st Ass't. Foreman, M. J. Flannigan; 2nd Ass't Foreman, J. B. Kelley. President, F. J. Collins; Vice President L. A. Marck; Treasurer, F. E. Durfey; Fin. Secretary, C. J. Flick; Record. Secretary, C. B. Trucks.

F. E. Durfey; Fin. Secretary, C. J. Flick; Record. Secretary, C. B. Trucks.
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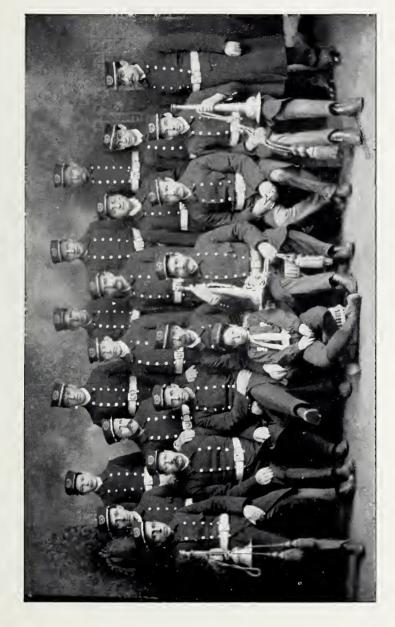
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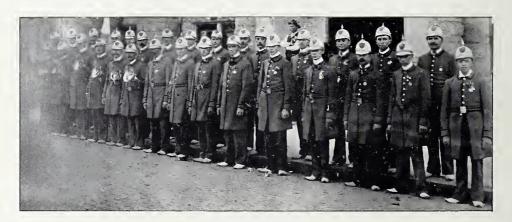
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CENTRAL HOSE CO.

J. L. ANDREWS,

President of the Bradford Fire Department, was born January 19, 1842, and has lived in Bradford since 1875. His public services may be catalogued as follows: he was elected first chief of the Bradford Fire Department and served five years. He served three terms in the select council and two terms in common council of Bradford and was subsequently elected to the responsible position in the fire department that he now occupies. He is a veteran of the civil war, having served in the 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and is now a member of Bradford Post, G. A. R.



THE CHURCHES.

RADFORD city is thickly dotted with handsome church edifices.

There is a church for every thousand of population The pastors of these churches, without exception, are talented and earnest religious workers. Nearly every sect and denomination is represented. Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, each and all have their respective places of worship and the influence of these varied religious teachings is reflected in the life of the citizens.



CHURCH OF ETERNAL HOPE.

The first church in Bradford is the Baptist. This church has a history of over sixty-six years duration, although the organization under state laws did not occur until 1852. From the sketch prepared by the pastor, Rev. William T. C. Hanna, the following facts are culled. The first organization was made on December 14, 1834. The meeting was held at the house of Brother Baker. Hiram Mason was chosen Moderator and Abiah Knapp clerk. The first converts were Levi Sutton and Ann Sutton, who were baptized April 19, 1835. December of the same year, David De Golier, then a fifteen year old lad,

together with Sally Ann De Golier were baptized "and received the right hand of fellowship in the church."

With the advent of the oil excitement there was a chaotic period during which time little interest was shown in church work. In 1877 the church revived and has since grown and prospered, its present pastor being Rev. William T. C. Hanna, D. D., his pastorate beginning August 15, 1890.

The first Methodist church of Bradford was incorporated May 30, 1878, with Loren G. Peck, J. H. Harris, A. De Golier. H. S. Baker, L. B. Blakeslee, A. W. Newell and John Brown. Prior to this, however, meetings had been held for religious worship. In October, 1876. Rev. J. A. Copeland was pastor, the meeting being held in the opera house. In March, 1887, the church building was completed. Rev. Charles E. Milspaugh, D. D. is the pastor.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARSONAGE.

The first Presbyterian church society was organized June 19, 1877, with twenty-four members. Having no regular place of worship, the services for about two years were held in the opera house, the Universalist church, the Academy of Music and other places. In June 1879, the church was incorporated with the following signatures affixed to the constitution: Thomas Ladd, C. D. Webster, A. M. Davis, C. H. Hoffman, A. L. Kinkead, J. M. Armstrong, R. G. Williams and William M. Boggs. Among the directors were Bernard Hook and W. J. McCullough. May 30, 1880, the new church building was dedicated. Rev. R. G. Williams was the first pastor. Rev. George M. Hickman is the present pastor.

The Protestant Episcopal church of the Ascension, petitioned for incorporation May 27, 1880. The Petitioners were W. W. Mason, A. B. Putnam, L. C. Blakeslee, W. F. Crane, I. Beam, J. A. Ege, S. L. Wilson, J. R. Mattock, S. H. Durston, T. L. Shields, E. F. Willets, A. C. Scott, J. F. Merrill, Peter T. Kennedy, C. L. Wheeler, Ed. R. Shepherd, Lynford

Lardner, C. A. Seigfried, H. G. Cutting, S. Winslow, Bradford; C. A. Corning, W. N. Hanna, Kendall. The church building at Rouseville was removed to Bradford, re-built and used until 1890, when a fire destroyed it. The present building was then erected and dedicated. Rev. A. R. Kieffer is the pastor.

The history of the Catholic church really begins with the oil discoveries, as prior to this there was no resident Catholic pastor. The few members of the Catholic denomination occasionally received a visit from a priest located at Newels Creek, one of the first being Very Reverend J. D. Coady, who subsequently was pastor of St. Titus church of Titusville. In the fall of 1877



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

the number of Catholics living in Bradford was sufficient to justify more extensive work and Rev. William Coonan, present pastor of the church was appointed by Bishop Mullin, of Erie, to look after the spiritual wants of the flock and build up a church. Prior to his coming, the Catholics had worshipped in the old village school building. This property they subsequently purchased and in the fall of 1878, work was commenced on the small church edifice 44 x 100 feet, on the site occupied by the present church. This work was completed the following December and the church was dedicated in 1879, at which time it was nearly paid for. School buildings were begun in the fall of 1878, completed the following year and opened by the Sis ters of St. Joseph in September, 1879.

Under Father Coonan's faithful ministrations the church prospered and progressed and in 1890, work was commenced on the present magnificent brick and stone edifice.

In 1880, Beth Zion congregation was incorporated. These names appear: Jacob Olshoffsky, Philip Nusbaum, Alexander Simpson, Moses Ruslander, A. M. Mayer, S. Auerhaim, Asher Brown. Prayer and sermons in English with the Hebrew ritual, constitute the services. In 1881 a temple was erected and dedicated on South Mechanic street. Rev. Samuel Weil was the first Rabbi; Rev. S. M. Reich is the present.

In March 1881, the First Bradford Orthodox Hebrew congregation was incorporated with these trustees: P. Friedman, David Levi, Isaac Nusbaum. The petition for incorporation was signed by Joseph Rosenberg, H. Cohn, Dan Silberne, Raphael Michael and Rev. S. Glover is the pastor.

In the spring of 1880, the African Methodist church was organized by Rev. Mr. Cyrus. He was succeeded the following fall by Rev. R. H. Henderson, who after a two years pastorate was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Lacey, Rev. C. H. Brown followed Mr. Lacey and Rev. S. C. Honesty is the present pastor.

By 1888, the Swedish settlement in Bradford had become large enough to justify the organization of a Swedish church, and September 4, of that year the Swedish Lutheran church was incorporated. These are the trustees: N. P. Nelson, F. L. Nordstrom, L. A. Johnson, P. A. Anderson, A. J. Johnson, John P. Carlson. The present patsor is Rev. P. E. Nordgren

In 1880, the East Bradford Presbyterian Church Society was organized. A neat and comfortable edifice was built at Nos. 4-6 Church street, and under the pastorate of Rev. George Stroner the church has grown and prospered.

The Free Methodist Church Society was organized in 1891 with fifteen temale members. The society grew rapidly and the church is now in a most prosperous condition. Rev. Zahnizer is the pastor.

The church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized several years ago. A handsome edifice with an elegant parsonage was erected at the corner of Boylston and Kennedy streets. To quote again, "the worshippers of this church are an earnest sincere and conscientious class of people, who seek to exemplify their religion in their daily lives." The pastor, Rev. Orange J. Gage was recently transferred and the present pastor is Rev. Guy L. Brown.

The edifice of the Universalist church of Eternal Hope was erected in 1894, at the corner of Mechanic and Corydon streets, costing \$25,000, exclusive of organ and other furnishings. The church under the leadership of Rev. M. H. Houghton, ranked high in benevolent work and all moral reforms, but at present the pastorate is vacant.

The Swedish Mission church was organized January 2, 1896, with a small but earnest band of religious workers.

The Kendall or Asbury Methodist Episcopal church is one of the old church organizations of Bradford. This church, in addition to a substantial edifice located in the sixth ward on East Main street has a pretty Epworth League chapel.

The First Church of Christian Scientist was organized several years ago and hold services at College Room, No. 33 Forman street; Rev. Mary Baker Eddy is the pastor.

The Christian Catholic church has a membership of twelve. Meetings are held at the home of B. I. Love. The church is yet in its infancy in Bradford, but it is believed the future will witness an increase in membership.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Bradford April 22, 1889, although the association was incorporated September 13, 1898. The officers follow: J. W. Milligan, president; J. M. Sloan, 1st vice-president; Frank Robbins, 2d vice-president; P. A. Kent, recording secretary; E. F. Howell, treasurer; H. S. Ingram, general secretary and physical director; A. P. Ingram, assistant. Directors and trustees: Jas. George, W. W. Bell, J. T. Evans, W. H. Oxley, E. T. Johnson, W. M. Kincaid, W. L. Wells, M. I. Deuel, Geo. Paton, L. W. Barton, W. H. Dennis, W. J. Day. E. B. Chappell.

BRADFORD BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade was organized nearly twenty years ago. It has been in continuous existence since December 19, 1882, when it was incorporated. The corporators were M. Ruslander, R. B. Stone, George M. Fisher, A. M. Mayer, S. M. Wilcox, George A. Berry, D. C. Greenewald, Aug. W. Newell, F. W. Groves, W. W. Russ, Lewis Emery, Jr., W. F. Jordan, Henry McSweeney, George L. Roberts and A. Leo Weil. The purpose for which the corporation was formed is stated in its charter to be that of "protecting, fostering and developing the commercial, manufacturing and business interests of the city of Bradford by joint and concerted action; by providing for, collecting, preserving and disseminating statistical and other information concerning the same; by assisting in adjusting as far as possible the controversies and misunderstandings which are liable to arise between parties engaged in trade and generally to use such lawful means as may be necessary for the encouragement and protection of the interests aforesaid."

It is estimated that the Board has been instrumental in establishing manufacturing enterprises in the city investing more than a million dollars of capital, whose monthly pay-rolls amount to not less than \$75,000, or \$90,000 a year, and which give employment to more than a thousand operatives. It has promoted the establishment of eight different enterprises within the past two years. The present official organization of the board is as follows: president, A. J. Edgett, first vice-president, R. B. Stone, second vice-president, A. D. Burus, secretary, F. E. Durfey, treasurer, D. C. Greenewald; Directors: R. B. Stone, D. C. Greenewald, George Mills, F. Steinberger, F. E. Durfey, J. B. Fox, M. W. Wagner, L. W. Oakes, A. D. Burns, R. W Edgett, E. N. Unruh, George Fagnan, A. Mayer, J. Eloskey, J. C. Greenewald and A. J. Edgett.

THE SCHOOLS.

(By E. E. Miller, Superintendent.)

N act of the legislature, passed April 1, 1834, providing for the establishment of a general system of education by common schools, led to the division of Bradford township into school districts. These districts according to the resolution adopted by the directors at a meeting held November 22, 1834, were bounded and described as follows: No. 1 to commence at the state line and extend to the upper line of A. Cory's lot on the west side of the creek and the south line of Dan C. Miner's lot on the east side of said creek. No. 2 to commence at the south end of No. 1 and extend to the north line of Simon Morris' lot on the west side of the creek and the north line of William S. Morris on the east side of the creek. No. 3 to commence at the end of No. 2 and extend south to the township line.

Prior to this the school directors had met at the home of Ambrose Cory and organized by the e'ection of the following officers: president, William M. Bennett; secretary, Ambrose Cory; directors, William M. Bennett, John F. Melvin, three years; Edman Freeman, Ambrose Cory, two years; William Fisher, Abiah Knapp, one year.

Two school buildings of logs were erected. The one located in Bradford was built of boards, a little one story, one room structure which stood at the corner of Corydon and Mechanic streets, on the site now occupied by Dr. Van Scoy's house. These boards were roughly hewn from split sections of logs, the work being done largely by John N. Brown, who was in the employ of Daniel Kingsbury. Mr. Brown is still living on his farm in Bradford township and he has related to the Bradford Sunday Herald several interesting remniscences about the organization of the public schools of Bradford.

The first school teachers were Mary Ann Manning and Miss Phoebe Morris, Miss Manning was engaged to teach in district No. 1 at State Line for a term of five months at the munificent sum of \$1.00 per week. She began her school April 6, 1835, and on the 24th day of April of the same year the records show that John F. Melvin and Ambrose Cory, directors, visited the school and found it "in good order, consisting of 20 scholars, 10 scholars in the first rudiments of the spelling book orthography, etc., six that read in the English reader, two in history, two in grammer, two in geography and one in arithmetic."

Miss Morris taught in the "Middle District," located in Bradford. She began May 2, 1836, receiving for her services the magnificent salary of \$1.50 per week. Her school was inspected July 22, 1836. Secretary Cory wrote down in the little record book the following report:

Number of scholars 17, all small, five commenced the alphabet are now in two sylables, one class in English reader. Scholars all very backward when school commenced, now all active and much engaged in their studies. Read and spell fluently. School governed with caution and much pains and the scholars observe the best of order with apparent ease. Visited said school on the 7th of September, the scholars present, six females, nine males, all small. They study the spelling book, all active and improve fast.

Mention is made of these trifling details for the purpose of showing as clearly, concisely and connectedly as possible, the modest beginning of the Bradford schools. The country was sparsely settled at the time, and to



HIGH SCHOOL.

provide even the simplest accommodations meant a serious drain upon the resources of the taxpayers. Therefore it is little wonder that they avoided all unnecessary extravagance and scrutinized with great care the expenditure of every dollar devoted to educational purposes.

To go back a little, the first meeting of the inhabitants to take action regarding the establishment of a public school system, was held November 22, 1884. On that occasion a tax of one mill on all taxable property in the township was levied for the purpose of supporting public schools. Then came the election of school directors, the division of the township into districts, the erection of school houses and the employment of teachers.

It will serve no useful purpose to enumerate in detail all the facts found in the early records. Among those who served as directors from time to time

are: A. Knapp, Jonas Buchanan, J. F. Melvin, Thomas Dolloff, David DeGolier, Silas Drake, Nathaniel Nelson, John J. Colegrove, Asa Hawkins and L. C. Little. The schools grew with the growth of the village. Larger sums were required to meet the expenses of the increased growth. On April 1, 1837, it was voted that a town meeting be called on the first Tuesday in May to decide by vote of the taxables whether any additional tax should be levied to the sum authorized by law to be raised. The amount suggested was \$100 and at the meeting such sum was promptly and cheerfully voted, which in addition to \$147 received from the state, was expected to cover the expenses for the ensuing year.

In 1840 the reports from the three districts showed that 162 pupils were registered. June 27 of that year it was voted to divide the school money into four districts and also to raise the school tax to three mills on the dollar. One year later the school attendance had increased to 172, and another district was added. This was increased by still another the following year, making a total of six in all. Thus the schools gradually grew, down to the time of the incorporation of Bradford Burough in 1873.

The first school board of the Burough was composed of the following members: Peter T. Kennedy, president; J. Morehouse, secretary; W. J. Merrew, treasurer; J. H. Mattison, E. D. Foster and Dr. H. S. Baker. The first official act of the Board was to levy a tax of 13 mills for school purposes, and 5 mills for building purposes. The first motion recorded was one instructing Peter T. Kennedy "To purchase 20 cords of wood, not less than 24 inches long, at not more than \$2.00 per cord, said wood to be split and corded in good measuring order at a convenient place on the school grounds."

Irregularities in the treasurers bond afforded a subject for discussion at the next meeting of the board, and, needless to say, the matter was not by any means permanently disposed of. At that time but two teachers were employed in the little old school-house. They were paid \$35 and \$30 per month with the express stipulation that they should board themselves. Thus ended the old time custom of "boarding round." The length of the school term was fixed at four months and the taxes for all school purposes amounted to \$316.11.

These salaries were considered too high and the ensuing year a cut to \$30 and \$28 per month was made. Strange to say there were no applicants for the position and Mr. Kennedy who had been directed to employ teachers was compelled to report to the board that he had been unable to find any who would accept the places at such wages and had therefore taken the liberty of raising the rate to \$30 and \$32 per month. This action was approved by the board—Evidently funds were scarce in those days, as the records bearing date of November 22, 1876, contain the following curt but delightful frank statement. "Board met, no money, nothing to do, adjourned." It is doubtful if the official records of the school contain elsewhere a longer story condensed in a single sentence.

In 1877 another teacher became necessary and a room was rented from T. J. Fennerty at \$12.00 per month and E. A. VanScoy was appointed to "elect a teacher," March 24 of the same year.



THIRD WARD GRAMMER SCHOOL.



SECOND WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

"It was moved and carried that the board proceed to seize upon and stake off 150 feet square from the lot of Mr. Tibbitts, at the corner Congress and Elm street," and without adjournment "The board proceeded to measure and stake off the ground as per resolution."

May 5, 1877, the second ward school lot was purchased from Mr. Tibbitts for \$2,600. June 9, of the same year, the first issue of bonds was made in the sum of \$700.

The development of the oil resources and consequent rapid growth of Bradford, of course rendered increased school facilities necessary. In 1878 seven teachers were elected for the ensuing year and Prof. H. C. Bosley was elected principal of the High school. Late in the fall of the same year, the work of erecting the schools attached to St. Benards church was begun, and school opened in them in September 1879, the services of the sisters of the Order of St. Joseph having been secured as teachers. The expense of these schools is borne by the church, and, as there are a large number of pupils enrolled it will be readily seen this expense is quite a heavy burden upon the congregation.

After the incorporation of the village into a city, some changes in the methods of school government were made. The first superintendent elected was George F. Stone. This was June 1. 1882. At that time there were twenty-one schools, employing twenty-six teachers. This number was increased the following year to twenty-four schools and thirty-five teachers. The total tax this year was \$9488.46.

Without wearying the reader with a recital of statistics, it will be sufficient to say that the progressive people of Bradford have always taken an active and intelligent interest in the welfare of the schools, and to this fact is due in a degree the high standard the public school system of Bradford has attained. The city now has eight elegantly equipped school buildings and employees sixty-four teachers. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1900 was 3,001. The average daily attendance was 2,384, the per cent. of attendance was 94 and the per cent. of tardiness only one-fiifth of one per cent. Seven of the teachers are graduates of colleges, twenty-six hold State Normal diplomas, twelve hold permanent certificates and eleven provisional certificates. The total tax levy for the maintenance of the schools in 1900 was \$53,392.94.

Those who have held the position of superintendent are George F. Stone, Miss Ella M. Boyce, C. D. Bogart, H. R. Roth and E. E. Miller, the present incumbent who assumed his office January 1, 1895.

The present school board is: A. C. Hawkins, president; C. G. Boyd, secretary; Wm. Bovaird, Jr., treasurer; Hon. W. E. Burdick, solicitor; C. J. Lane, George Paton, J. T. Evans, T. E. Costello, H. H. Adsit, F. A. Fralic, J. E. McEvoy, J. A. Connolly, D. Armstrong, D. E. Ash, R. C. Pollock.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

(By George A. Berry, Esq.)

EFORE the beginning of active oil operations in McKean county, the local bar was small, but included men of marked ability—some of whom are still living, other have passed away. Of the older members, the only one now living is Hon. B. D. Hamlin of Smethport, who, having reached a topmost place professionally and a comfortable one financially, has retired from active practice. Every one of those who came "in with the oil," can bear witness to the geniality, kindness and uniform courtesy which they, one and all received from the old timers—and none were more so than Mr. Hamlin.

Andrus Williams was another of the older members of the craft, since dead, who was a strong, able lawyer and a most genial gentleman. John Backus, always a faithful and earnest advocate, was, too, one whose right was extended to greet the newcomer.

Cotter, Milliken, Smith and King completed the list, excepting O. J. Hamlin, one of the best lawyers in the western part of the state, but who had been an invalid for many years.

The first to pitch his legal tent in Bradford was "Judge" Graham, who came in November, 1875, followed by Berry, Hotchkiss and Stone in the order named. In 1876-7-8-9, there was a constant influx, Mullin coming in 1877; until about 1880, there were at least forty attorneys residing in Bradford.

In the earlier years of the oil business, there were a large number of able members of bars of the surrounding counties who were regular attendants upon the courts of this county. Hon. C. B. Curtis of Erie, Hon. G. Hall, of Ridgway, Roger Sherman, of Titusville, Hon. Rasselas Brown Hon. W. D. Brown, Hon. C. H. Noyes, of Warren, Hon. M. F. Elliott, of Wellsboro (who became a resident in 1878-80), Porter B. Brawley, Esq. and A. B. Richmond, of Meadville, Williston, of Tioga, were those from outside the county, who were most frequently seen.

Of those who came, some have gone to appear at a higher court, some have made success in other localities, some have been apparently lost to sight.

In but few counties of the state have relations between the Bench and Bar, and amongst the attorneys themselves, been so close and cordial as in this county. Bad feeling which is not always absent, has been very rare, and in the heat of a trial, unkind words or discourteous treatment is so infrequent as to provoke some criticism.

The Judges have been men of high legal attainment and kindly deportment, particularly manifest toward the younger "limbs of the law."

Altogether we ought to be, and are proud of our "Bench and Bar," individually and collectively.

Some of the most important questions arising from the oil industry have been adjudicated in the courts of this county, and almost universally with the approval of the Supreme Court, a fact which reflects credit upon the faithful, painstaking work of the attorney and the able judicial interpretation of the judges.

GEORGE A. BERRY.

George A. Berry for many years a leader of the McKean county bar and otherwise distinguished among the eminent men of Western Pennsylvania, was born in Centre county, Pa., in 1848 He completed his education in the



GEORGE A. BERRY.

Washington and Jefferson college after which he studied law in the offices of McAllister & Beaver of Bellefonte and George W. Read, of Ebensburg and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1873 he went to Warren, Pa. and two years later removed to Bradford, being the first lawyer to locate in that region. His ability became evident early in his career and he was soon intrusted with legal matters of great importance. Indeed it is safe to say he has been connected with nearly all the important litigation that has been brought to the attention of the courts of northwestern Pennsylvania within the past quarter of a century, and his capable management of all matters intrusted to him has attracted the attention of some of the best lawyers of the state. He has been

several times prominently mentioned for appointment as judge of the Superior court of Pennsylvania and the bench and bar generally has given this suggestion an unqualified approval.

The practice of law lends itself readily to management of large business enterprises and Mr. Berry has been identified with many of the important business interests of Bradford. He built the Berry block and the Bradford street railroad, and was for a time president of that corporation. He was one of the stockholders of the St. James hotel and at one time was president and one of the stockholders in the National Brick Company.



E. Wallace Mullen.

Eugene Mullen. F. F. Mullen.

John P. Mullen.

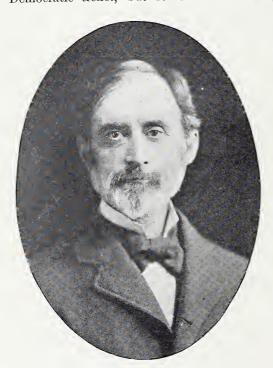
In 1876 he married Miss Kate I. Parker and in 1881 he built a handsome residence in Bradford. He belongs to the Knights of St. John of Malta and is a Royal Arch Mason.

EUGENE MULLIN

Senior member of the law firm of Mullin & Mullin, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1838. His early education was obtained in a little old log house at Turtle Point, McKean county, Pa. He worked on a farm at Turtle Point until he was sixteen years of age. Leaving the farm he went to work in the woods and sawmills until 1858. His next venture was wagon making at Cedar Falls, Ia., and at Port Allegheny, Pa, where he remained until 1871.

Wagon making was not a particularly congenial occupation, and while at Port Allegheny he determined to study law. His spare moments were spent in the law offices of J. C. Backus and the late P. R. Cotter, and in this way he laid the foundation for a substantial legal education. He was admitted to the bar of McKean county in 1876, and locating in Bradford in 1877 has since been engaged here in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Mullin is one of the most widely known men in McKean county and is regarded as one of the most capable attorneys of the McKean county bar.

In politics he is a Democrat and consequently has never held public office, although he humorously remarks: "I have run for several on the Democratic ticket, but somehow was always defeated." Those who are



R. B. STONE.

familiar with the McKean county Republican majorities can readily understand the reason for this.

Mr. Mullin is a member of the American Bar Association and the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He is also a member of the Pompelon Club of Bradford.

T. F. MULLIN,

Eldest son of Eugene Mullin was born at Smethport, Mc-Kean county, 1865. He attended the public schools of Port Allegheny and Bradford, Pa., gradauting from the latter institution. Immediately thereafter he entered the law office of Mullin & McClure, and spent five years in the study of law, being admitted to the Mc-Kean county bar in his twenty-

first year. He was elected alderman of the fourth ward of the city of Bradford in 1887, and after serving a full became associated with his father under the firm name of Mullin & Mullin, and has continued in the practice of the law since that time.

J. P. MULLIN,

Born at Port Allegheny, Pa, in 1869, and after a course of study in the public schools of that place he entered the Bradford High school from which he graduated in 1887. After his graduation he entered the employ of of the Erie Railroad Company in which work he engaged for two years. He was clerk in the Bradford National Bank from 1889 to 1893. Commencing the study of law in the office of Mullin & Mullin, he was admitted to the bar in 1894 and

practiced his profession until 1897. He spent a year in Klondike, returning to Bradford in 1899 and has since been connected with the law firm of Mullin & Mullin.

E. WALLACE MULLIN,

Was born at Port Allegheny, in 1874. He gradatued from the Bradford High school in 1892; spent three years studying law in the office of Mullin & Mullin and was admitted to practice December 10, 1896. He was also admitted to the United States district court at Williamsport in 1897. He is the junior member of the law firm of Mullin & Mullin. In politics he is an independent republican.

RUFUS BARRETT STONE

Was born in Groton, Mass, November 24, 1847. Both his father and mother were descendants of Revolutionary soldiers and his parental ancestry was intermarried with the families of Warren Prescott and Greene. His father was a carpenter and in the Fremont campaign 1856 was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Stone graduated at Lawrence Academy and took special course at Williams College. During the era of Southern reconstruction he was for some years in the United States Internal Revenue service in Mississippi. He was admitted to the practice of law in that state, appointed a United States



WM. B. CHAPMAN.

Commissioner and subsequently Chancellor of the Seventeenth Chancery district of Mississippi. In 1876 he removed to Bradford. He was president of the first Republican club in this city, chairman of the Republican county committee in 1878, member of the State Republican committee in 1881, alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884; but he has never held any political office. He was one of the founders of the Bradford Evening Star, the first president of Pompelon Club, an honorary member of the veteran association of the "Bucktail" regiment; active in the organization of the Board of Trade and of the Bradford Hospital, influential in the adoption of the gravity system of water works and in the establishment of several manufacturing, oil and mining enterprises. He was president of the Bradford Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Bradford Glass Works,

chairman of Knapps Creek Oil Co., Limited, promoted the organization of the Bradford, De Golier and Smethport R. R. Co., projected over the Kushequa route, but afterwards absorbed by the B. B. & K. R. R. Co. and actively identified with the Equitable Petroleum Co., Limited. He has been for twenty years a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, is now vice-president of the Bradford Board of Trade, president of the following organizations: Conemaugh Gas Co., Carnegic Public Library of Bradford, Bradford Hospital, Star Publishing Company and is actively engaged in the practice of law.



HON. A. G. OLMSTEAD.

WILLIAM BROOKS CHAPMAN.

Captain Chapman, as he was best known amongst his associates was born at Cleveland, October 8th, 1826. When quite a young man he went to Conneaut, Ohio, when on October 14, 1847, he was married to Cynthia Olds. He was admitted to the practice of law at Columbus, Ohio, in 1852 and continued in active practice until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted and was elected 1st Lieutenant of the 2nd Ohio Light Artillery, was promoted to captain, and wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. After the close of the war, he made his home at Conneaut, Ohio, until 1873, when he moved to Erie, Pa., remaining there until April. 1878, when he came to Bradford. He soon became actively identified with the community and rose rapidly in the confidence and esteem of the people. He died October 27, 1895.

HON. A. G. OLMSTEAD.

Judge Olmstead, the present president judge of the 48th judicial district, composed of the counties of McKean and Potter, was born at Masonville, Delaware county, New York, in 1827. His early life was spent at the place of his birth, working upon a farm and attending the district school during the winter. His education was completed at the Coudersport Academy and his legal course was pursued in the office of Hon. S. Mann at Coudersport, Pa., at which place he was admitted to practice in 1850. In 1862 he was elected to the State Legislature representing the counties of Tioga and Potter, and in 1863 represented his district in the Pennsylvania senate.

In 1887 he was nominated and elected upon the Republican ticket, additional law judge of the Fourth Judicial District, which district was later divided and upon which he became the president judge of the 48th Judicial



HON. S. F. WILSON.



HON. T. A. MORRISON.

District, composed of the counties of McKean and Potter. Upon the expiration of his first term, he was again nominated and elected for a succeeding term which has not yet expired.

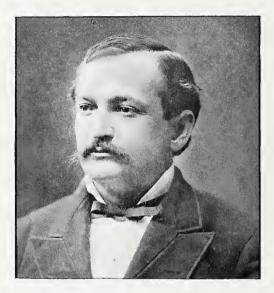
HON. STEPHEN F. WILSON.

Judge Wilson was born in Columbia Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1821, received his education in the district schools of Bradford county and completed it at Wellsboro Academy. He read law under Hon. James Lowry and was admitted to practice in Wellsboro, February 20, 1845. In 1862 he was elected to State Senate and in 1864 to Congress from the Tioga District, being re-elected to Congress again in 1866, and in 1871 he was appointed additional law judge and was shortly after his appointment elected for the term of ten years and was additional judge of the

fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Potter, Tioga, Cameron and McKean until 1881, when his term expired. In 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico nad served until July, 1885. After his retirement from the Supreme Court of New Mexico he returned to Wellsboro and in 1887 was appointed president judge to succeed judge Williams and served until 1889, after which time he pursued the practice of law in Wellsboro until his death which took place March 30, 1897.

HON. THOMAS. A. MORRISON.

The career of judge Morrison is a very happy illustration of the possibilities open to every man of industry, integrity and ability. He was born in Pleasantville, Pa., on May 4, 1840. His early education was obtained



NELSON B. SMILEY. Deceased.



JAMES GEORGE.

at the common schools, supplemented by the academy and Normal school. On July 12th, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 121 Regt. Pa.

Vols. and was discharged on April 22d, 1863, by reason of loss of left arm at shoulder joint, resulting from wound received at Fredericksburg, Va.

Returning from the service, he read law at Franklin, and Pleasantville, Pa. and was admitted to practice at Franklin, November 6, 1875. In September 1879, he removed to Smothwart and soon was the reasonant. September, 1879, he removed to Smethport and soon was the possessor of a large practice as well as the confidence and respect of all those with whom he came in contact.

On September 19, 1887, he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 48th Judicial District, composed of the counties of McKean and Potter, and in November of the same year was elected to the same office, his term beginning January 1, 1888. In 1897, he was re-elected for a further term of ten years, having been the unanimous choice of the Republican party of the district.

NELSON B. SMILEY.

It is the lot of but few men to create so marked an impress on a community, in so brief a time, as did Mr. Smiley. His residence in Bradford beginning in 1878, and ending with his death on September 7th, 1886, would have afforded but scant time for an ordinary man to have achieved so firm a place in the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Born in Venango county, March 9th, 1843, he was a young man when he was taken away, but in this short span, he had reached a point of personal and professional reputation which would have been an ample reward for a long life of effort.

JAMES. GEORGE.

James George, one of the prominent practitioners of the McKean county bar, was born in Crawford county, Pa., August 4, 1850. His education in the public schools of Crawford county was well supplemented by a college course at Allegheny college of Meadville, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1875. Three years later he was admitted to the bar of Crawford county and in 1879 he came to Bradford, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

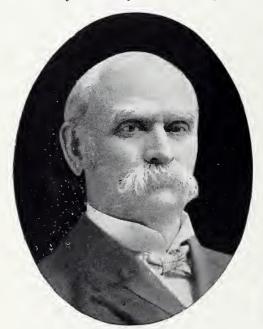
Mr. George ranks high among the attorneys of McKean county and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides. He is identified with numerous important business interests, which he manages in connection with his law practice.

WILLIAM WALLACE BROWN.

William Wallace Brown, for many years a leading member of the McKean county bar, and otherwise distinguished among the eminent men of the state of Pennsylvania, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 22, 1836. He is of Scotch and English ancestry. His parents, Rasselas W., and Mary Brown, were natives of New York, emigrating to Pennsylvania in 1838 and in the wild forest country, building up a home.

The subject of this sketch was the second son of a family of six children. Ambitious to acquire an education, he entered the Smethport academy when but sixteen years old and commenced his struggle up the steep and difficult pathway that leads to fame and fortune. He wokred night and morning to pay his board. Lacking funds even to pay his tuition, he supplied the deficiency by building the academy fires and ringing the academy bell. time, listening to a lecture by Prof. W. C. Kenyon, then president of Alfred University, he was forcibly impressed with the demonition "Young Man do your best," and adopted it for a life motto. Determining to take a college course he borrowed \$32 of Col. A. I. Wilcox and tramped fifty-one miles to the nearest railroad station to take the train to Alfred University. By teaching school summers, clerking, etc., he worked his way to within two months of graduation day. Just then Fort Sumpter was fired upon and he, in company with twelve other college students hastend to enlist in the army of the Union. His first enlistment was in the Southern Tier Rifles which subsequently became a part of the twenty-third New York Regiment. In December he was transferred to the famous Pennsylvania Bucktalis, serving as a member of company C until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was in numerous battles and skirmishes. At Antietam, South Mountain, Shantilla, Fredericksburg and the second battle of Bull Run, he was an active participant.

After the war he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. B. D. Hamlin, of Smethport, serving at the same time as register, recorder and deputy prothonotary of McKean county. Admitted to the bar at Smethport in 1866, he was the same fall elected district attorney of the county. Subsequently he served a term as superintendent of the common schools. In 1869, he removed to Corry, Pa. While there he served three years as city attorney and two years in the city councils. In 1872 he was elected a member



HON. W. W. BROWN.



F. P. SCHOONMAKER.

City Solicitor.

of the Pennsylvania legislature, a position which he held until 1876. For two sessions he was a member of the judiciary committee and was the author of the first bill to establish fish culture west of the Alleghany mountains, which became a law. In 1876 he was appointed aid de camp to Gov. Hartranft, and for years after served on the staff of the major general of the National Guard of the state. He had a continued service in the National Guard of fifteen years with the rank of major and colonel.

Mr. Brown removed to Bradford in 1878, where he at once entered upon an active and lucrative practice of his profession. In 1882 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served in the XLVIII and XLIX Congresses. He took a conspicuous part in the opposition of the Morrison tariff bill and was the first Pennsylvania member to oppose the demonstration of silver. Other achievements were the establishment of a

large number of post-offices and mail routes in his district, an appropriation for a United States court house and post-office at Williamsport, and the free delivery of mails for Bradford, which thus achieved the distinction of being the youngest city in Pennsylvania to have free delivery.

On resuming his law practice Mr. Brown became a member of the law firm of Stone, Brown & Sturgeon. In 1890 he retired therefrom and soon thereafter formed a partnership with F. P. Schoonmaker, under the firm name of Brown & Schoonmaker.

Since becoming a resident of Bradford Mr. Brown has taken an active interest in the promotion of public enterprises. He procured the charter for the city of Bradford, organized and obtained the charter for the Bradford,



D. H. JACK.



J. M. McCLURE.

Bordell and Kinzua railroad and was for many years one of its directors. He was an active member of the board of trade for several years, and served six years as president of that organization. During this period many of Bradford's most successful manufactories were established. For five years he was city solicitor. In 1897 he was appointed an auditor for the war department at Washington. This position he held for two years, when he was honored with the appointment to the important position of auditor of the navy department, and is now discharging the duties of that office with conspicuous ability.

D. H. JACK.

D. H. Jack in the various spheres of his professional, social and political life may truthfully be said to enjoy in an exceptional degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. He was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1855

and graduated from the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1875. After his graduation he studied law and in due course of time was admitted to practice. He removed to Bradford in 1880 and has since practiced his profession here. At various times he has been associated with George A. Berry, M. F. Elliott and George L. Roberts, all prominent practitioners, but he is now practicing alone. He has many important interests in his charge. Mr. Jack is a 32nd degree Mason.

JOSEPH M. McCLURE

Was born in Perry county, Pa., December 28, 1838. He entered the preparatory academy at Academia, Junata Co., Pa., and in 1862 became a member of the freshman class of Yale college. Four years were spent in that historic educational institution and after his graduation he took up the study of law at Mifflingtown, Pa., completing his course with McClure & Stewart at Chambersburg and receiving his admission to the bar of Franklin county in 1867. In 1868 he removed to Harrisburg. In 1869 he was appointed assistant state librarian and during the fall of the same year was appointed to the responsible position of deputy attorney general of the state. In 1875 he again resumed practice at Allentown and in 1879 he removed to Bradford where he has since been an honored citizen.

He has served as member and president of the school board.

FREDERICK PALEN SCHOONMAKER.

The subject of this sketch was born at Limestone, N. Y., March 11, 1870. He was a student in Alfred University during the years 1885-86, in the University of Minnesota from 1886 to 1888 and Cornell University from 1888 to 1891, from which institution he graduated in June 1891, in the arts course.

After leaving Cornell, Mr. Schoonmaker entered the law offices of Williams & Schoonmaker of St. Paul, Minnesota, as a student and clerk. He remained there until 1893, when he removed to Bradford and entered the law offices of Hon. W. W. Brown. In 1894 he was admitted to practice in the courts of McKean county. In 1896 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania and in 1900 to the United States Supreme court.

Immediately after his admission to the bar in 1894, he formed a partnership with Mr. Brown under the firm name of Brown & Schoonmaker, and this firm is now engaged in the practice of law in Bradford.

In 1897 Mr. Schoonmaker was appointed to the responsible position of city solicitor, in which capacity he is serving at the present time.

CARLTON J. CURTIS.

Carlton J. Curtis was born in Potter county in 1848. His early education was received in the common schools of Potter county, and finished with a course at Ulysses academy. After leaving school he commenced the study of law with the firm of Olmstead & Larrabee of Coudersport, and at the completion of his course in 1872, was admitted to the Potter county bar.

His ability as a lawyer early attracted attention and substantial public recognition was accorded him in 1874, by the election to the important position

of district attorney of Potter county. At the completion of a three years term, he removed to Bradford where he has since been located. He was admitted to practice at the McKean county bar in December, 1877, and also to practice in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Curtis served one term as town clerk of Allegheny township.

EDWIN E. TAIT

One of the active practitioners of the McKean county bar was born in Canada in 1851. His education commenced in the common schools of the Canadian province, supplemented by a course at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, Canada, and finished at Albert University of Bellville, Canada. He came to the oil regions in 1877, securing employment as bookkeeper in an oil concern in Butler county. He removed to Bradford in 1878 and operated as a broker on the Bradford oil exchange from 1880 to 1885. Taking



C. J. CUSTIS.



E. E. TAIT.

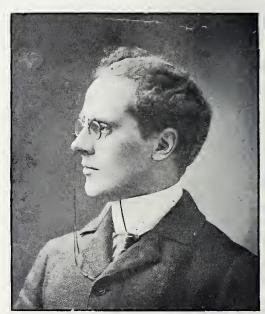
up the study of law he was admitted to the bar in 1883 and has since been engaged in active practice, making a specialty of corporation law. Mr. Tait is a member of the Masonic lodge of Bradford.

ROBERT L. EDGETT

One of prominent practioners of McKean county, was born in Howard, St. Steuben county, N. Y. He graduated from the Hornellsville High school in 1879, entered Chamberlain Intsitute at Randolph in 1881 and graduated from that institution in June 1883 and immediately thereafter he removed to Bradford. Deciding to enter the legal profession, he commenced the study of law in the offices of Berry, Elliott & Jack, in August, 1884. Completing his clerkship he was admitted to practice in the various courts of McKean county, November 12, 1890, and at once formed a partnership with George A. Berry, under the firm name of Berry & Edgett, which firm continues up to

the present date. Mr. Edgett was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania in May, 1892, the United States court in February, 1893 and in the Superior court of Pennsylvania in November, 1896. He was also admitted to practice in Elk, Warren and Potter counties. This law firm has an extensive practice in McKean and adjoining counties as well as in United States courts and the highest courts of the state. In McKean county litigation especially the firm will generally be found represented on one side or the other. Mr. Edgett has never aspired to hold political office, but has always been an active, earnest member of the republican party and with the leaders, directing its councils and conventions. He has been tendered the nomination of mayor of the city of Bradford, also the nomination for





R. L. EDGETT.

M. L. WILLIS.

representative in the state legislature as well as district attorney of McKean county. All these honors he has declined preferring to retain his extensive law practice. Mr. Edgett is prominent in social as well as legal circles. He is a memoer of the governing board of the Country club, vice-president of the Orpheus club, past exalted ruler of the Elks, past leader of the Home Circle. Although now an exempt fireman he was for many years treasurer of Era Hook and Ladder company and a member of Central Hose company. During the years 1899 and 1900 he was president of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemens Association an organization of the counties of McKean, Elk, Warren, Crawford, Erie, Potter, Cameron and Clearfield.

MERTON LEE WILLIS.

He was born at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., December 1st, 1869. His early education was received at Haverling academy, followed by a course at Hobart college, from which institution he graduated in 1895. Subsequently

he took a course in law and political science at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and later entered the law office of Hon. George Rains of Rochester, N. Y. He remained there as managing clerk until February, 1898, at which time he took the New York state bar examination and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the United States District court at Utica. September 15, 1889, Mr. Willis removed to Bradford October 1, 1899 he was admitted to practice in the courts of McKean county. December 23, 1889 he purchased the office and law library of the late M. H. Byles and located there for the practice of his profession. January 17, 1900 he was married to Helen, daughter of A. J. Edgett of Bradford. Mr. Willis belongs to a college



JNO. P. MELVIN.



THOS. J. MELVEN, Jr.

fraternity and is a member of the masonic and odd fellow lodges and also Rochester chapter B. P. O. E , No. 24.

JOHN P. MELVIN

District attorney of McKean county, is one of the younger practitioners of the McKean county bar, who have rapidly obtained distinction in their choosen profession. Although only 31 years of age, he was born at Limestone, N. Y , July 17, 1870 and has crowded into his brief career, the experiences which many require years to obtain.

Mr. Melvin was educated in the Bradford public schools, graduated from Phillips Exter academy, of Exter, N. H., and was subsequently a student of Harvard college. After completing his studies he entered the store conducted by L. Emery, Jr. & Company, remaining there from 1890 to 1895. He studied law with Berry & Edgett and immediately after his admission to the bar commenced the practice of his profession in Bradford. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee of 1898, and his services to the party

were rewarded a year later by an election to the responsible position of District Attorney of McKean county, which position he now holds.

Mr. Melvin is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges of

Bradford.

THOMAS J. MELVIN, JR.

Thomas J. Melvin, Jr., junior member of the firm of Melvin & Melvin is one of the well known younger members of the McKean county bar. Mr. Melvin was born in Bradford, July 29, 1878. He has resided in the city all his life with the exception of the time spent at school. He was educated in the Bradford public schools, a preparatory school in Boston and finished with a course of study at the Pennsylvania law school. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1899, and immediately thereafter formed a partnership with his brother under the firm name of Melvin & Melvin.

DELPHA HARRIS.

Delpha Harris moved to Bradford in 1844 from the state of New York. He was a man of sterling worth and respected by all who knew him. Married in his early life to Miss Anna Moore of Carroll, Chautauqua county, N. Y., he was fortunate in securing a help mate who exercised a powerful influence in moulding his character for life. Miss Moore was a lady of education and refinement, a conscientious religious worker and teacher. She was one of the teachers of Hon. Reuben E. Fenton of Jamestown, who was governor of New York state during the civil war.

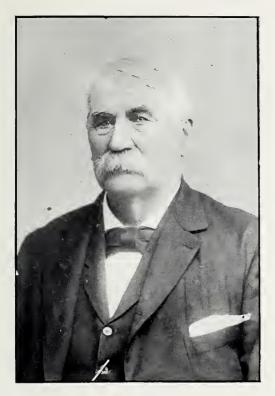
Mr. Harris, residing in the healthful atmosphere of McKean county, has reached the ripe old age of 91 years and still retains much bodily vigor, and with mental faculties unimpaired, he is one of the last living links to connect the past with the present.

F. W. HASTINGS.

F. W. Hastings was born at Buffalo, N. Y. and completed his education at the Rochester University, of Rochester, N. Y. He began his professional career in 1859 as an attorney and counselor at law, and with the exception of two years, 1860-61, has been actively engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Hastings located in Bradford November 1, 1883 and has since resided here. He takes great interest in fraternal organizations and holds membership in the following: A. O. U. W., I. O. H., K. of H., K. and L. of H., I. O. R. M., K. O. T. M. and Home Circle.

C. E. JUDD

Attorney at law, the second of four children of Lucius and Harriet Cole Judd, was born in Russell, Geauga county, Ohio, March 9, 1856. His education was obtained at Chester Seminary, from which institution he graduated in 1877, having taught prior to his graduation. Leaving school he taught for a time but finally decided to become a lawyer. Arriving in Bradford in 1877, he engaged for a time in the oil business and commenced the study of law under the direction of Henry McSweeney. Completing his course in 1884 he was admitted to the bar at Smethport and has since engaged in the active practice of his profession. In October 1887, he was married to Miss Mary L. Haggerty, daughter of John Haggerty and they have one daughter Margaret Louise. In politics Mr. Judd is a republican.



FRANKLIN A. MOORE.

Was born at Wales, N. Y., April 8, 1822, and continuing the chronology of the important events of his life, it may be said here was married to Miss Edith Vandine, in March. When a young man 1844. he engaged in the lumbering business, and subsequently assumed the management of a mining company at Alton, Pa. In 1885 he removed to Bradford and being impressed with the possibilities of the future growth of the city, made extensive investments in real estate, an undertaking he never had reason to regret, as his holdings rapidly increased in value and he was soon doing a large and profitable business.

F. A. MOORE.

He remained a resident of Bradford during his lifetime, and after his decease, which occurred May 15, 1898, his son, Amos F. Moore, succeeded him and now has charge of the business.

W. J. MILLIKEN.

Mr. Milliken was born in Seneca county, N. Y., March 29, 1842. He received his educational advantages at Alfred University and Dickinson Seminary. He commenced the practice of law at Smethport, Pa. in 1872, removing to Bradford in 1876. Mr. Milliken was county superintendent of schools from 1867 to 1876 and was district attorney from 1873 to 1876. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and has an office at 402 East Main street.



W. J. MILLIKEN.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The McKean County Medical Society was organized June 18, 1880, and since that time has steadily grown and prospered. All the prominent physicians of McKean county, are, or have been members of this society, which in its brief existence has contributed materially towards the elevation of the profession to the highest possible standard

The physicians who have been president of the society since its organization are: 1880, F. M. Follett; 1881, J. C. Elliott; 1882, James Nichols; 1883, W. P. Shoemaker; 1884, S. D. Freeman; 1885, S. P. Dorn; 1886, C. D. Buss; 1887, A. M. Straight; 1888, H. L. McCoy; 1889, F. H. Murdock; 1890, James Nichols; 1891, Geore E. Benninghoff; 1892, T. C. James; 1893, F. W. Winger; 1894, H. J. Nichols; 1895, C. S. Hubbard; 1896, W. J. Russell; 1897, James Johnston; 1898, S. P. Dorn; 1899, F. H. Bartlett, 1900, John P. Nason.

The present officers of the society are: President, John B. Nason; Secretary and Treasurer, B. H. Hall; Censors, W. P. Burdick, S. H. Haines, Thomas Kane.

DR. JAMES NICHOLS,

Deceased, was born in Arcadi, N. Y., July 23, 1825. After receiving a common school education he entered the University of Buffalo, N. Y., Medical Department. After graduating he practiced medicine in Limestone, N. Y. until 1882, when he moved to Bradford, where he enjoyed an extensive practice until his death on February 16, 1895. Mr. Nichols was a prominent member of all the Masonic Orders in Bradford.

DR. A. M. STRAIGHT

Was born in Crawford county, Pa., August 5, 1847. He graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in 1870 and after a five years course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, he located at Wilcox, Elk county, Pa., remaining there until 1885, when he removed to Bradford. He has served a term as president of the McKean county Medical Society, and is also a member of the State, American and International organizations. For sixteen years Dr. Straight was surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad company, and later served in the same capacity for the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Rochester railroad company. He has been secretary of the board of pension examiners.

DR. GEORGE E. BENNINGHOFF

Was born in Petroleum Center, Venango county, Pa., February 10, 1854. He studied medicine at the Wooster College, Cleveland, Ohio, receiving his diploma from that institution in 1879. He removed to Bradford in 1886 For nine years he served as a member of the board of pension examiners of Bradford and is now associated in practice with Dr. Robinson. He has achieved an enviable reputation for surgery and is recognized as a capable and successful practitioner.

PRESIDENTS, PAST AND PRESENT, OF THE McKEAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.



Dr. James Nichols, deceased, 1882 & 1890. Dr. A. M. Straight, 1889. Dr. G. E. Benninghoff, 1891. Dr. F. W. Winger, 1893. Dr. H. J. Nichols, 1884. Dr. W. J. Russell, 1896. Dr. James Johnston, 1897. Dr. F. H. Bartlett, 1899.

DR. FRED W. WINGER

Was born in President, Venango county, Pa., in 1885. He was educated in the High school in Oil City, and deciding to study medicine he entered the Bellview college in New York, from which institution he graduated March 15, 1886. He located in Bradford in 1895, and has since practiced his profession here. He has served a term as president of the McKean County Medical College, the date of which appears elsewhere.

DR. H. J. NICHOLS

Was born in Limestone, N. Y., September 16, 1859 and educated in the public schools in New York State. His medical education was obtained in the University of Buffalo, from which institution he graduated in 1892. He also did post graduate work in the University of Pa. and located in Bradford in 1894.

DR. WALTER J. RUSSELL

Was born at Kittanning, Pa., May 14, 1860, educated at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1889. Removing to Bradford he opened an office for the practice of his profession and in a few years has built up a large and lucrative practice.

DR. JAS. JOHNSTON

Born in Whitby, Ont., is a graduate of the Whitby Collegiate Institute and an under-graduate in arts of the University of Toronto. He received the degree of bachelor in medicine with first-class honors from the University of Toronto in 1884 and the *ad eundem* degree doctor of medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and began practice in Bradford but discontinued it during the same year resuming his studies in Philadelphia and Baltimore during 1885 and 1886. Removing to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., he organized the Soo. General hospital, a flourishing institution which was owned and controlled entirely by physicians and is yet the most important hospital in the upper peninsula.

Returning to Bradford in 1889 he has continued in active practice except when interrupted by military service.

He was married in 1895 to Miss M. Francis Hurley of Bradford. He is an active member of the most important State and National Medical Associations, surgeon of the Natonial Guard of Penn., member of the Board of Health, director of the hospital, U. S., examiner for pensions and medical examiner for several Life Insurance Companies. He has always been in general practice and devoted himself particularly to military medicine and public health.

DR. F. H. BARTLETT

Was born in Pottsville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1879, practiced at Olean, subsequently took a course in the college of physicians and surgeons of New York city, a special course in the post graduate Medical School of New York, and in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and removing to Bradford has since been engaged in active practice. He is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat.

MEMBERS OF THE McKEAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.



Dr. B. A. VanScov Dr. C. S. Hubbard, deceased
Dr. J. C. Walker Dr. Ada M. Griffin Dr. J. W. King.
Dr. H. A. Canfield. Dr. S. H. Haines.
Dr. J. H. Robison. Dr. Dr. E. Ash. Dr. B. H. Hall.

DR. CHAS. S. HUBBARD,

Deceased, was born in Titusville, August 5, 1851. He graduated from the Academy of Painsville, Ohio and also from the University of Penn., and the Medical Department of Ann Arbor, Mich. During the three years course at Ann Arbor, he practiced medicine with Dr. Dunn at Titusville, between terms. Dr Hubbard came to Bradford in 1878, where he gained a large practice during his professional career here of 23 years. His death coming as a blow to the community in February last.

Dr. Hubbard was war secretary and treasurer of the board of pensions, a member of the school library board and medical examiner of the Equitable Life Assurance Co. of New York, the hospital board and the board of medical examiners of that institution. He was a member of the McKean County Medical Association. He was a Mason, member of the Royal Arcanum,

Improved Order of Heptosophs and the Merchants Club.

DR. JOHN WESLEY KING

Physician and surgeon, was born at Hellertown, Pa., April 16, 1866. He attended the High school at Easton, Pa., supplementing this schooling with a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Easton. In 1885 he commenced the study of medicine; in 1886 he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1889, and immediately thereafter he commenced the general practice of medicine. In October 1900, the general practice was discontinued and Dr. King has since devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases. He removed to Bradford September 15, 1896.

Dr. King was deputy recorder of deeds of Northampton County for a period of two years—He is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, the Roentgen Society of the United States, the F. and A. M. of Akron, N. Y.,

the I. O. F, the I. O. O F. and the Knights of St. John and Malta.

DR. ADELAIDE M. GRIFFIN

Was born in North East, Pa., October 15, 1870. She prepared for the practice of medicine by a course in the Woman's Medical college of New York Infirmary, from which institution she graduated in 1895. She took a special course at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary and is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. H. A. CANFIELD

Was born May 1, 1852, in Chautauqua county, N. Y. He studied medicine with Drs. Osborne and Ames at Sherman, N. Y., and then entered Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the medical department in 1877. He practiced a few months at Dayton, Cattaraugus county, and removed to Bradford in 1889. He is one of the founders of the McKean Co. Medical Society.

DR. S. H. HAINES

Was born in Medford, Burlington county, New Jersey, January 2, 1863 and educated at the West-town school of Chester county, Pa., a select school under the care and management of Philadelphia society of friends. Choosing medicine for a profession Mr. Haines entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, April 3, 1889, for a three years course. After his graduation he entered the hospital connected with the institution as resident physician, remaining there for a year to further perfect himself in his chosen profession.

He treated at Rixford in August, 1890 and in March, 1891 he went to Rew, where he remained four years. Removing to Bradford in the spring of 1895, he has successfully practiced his profession here ever since. He is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, Tuna lodge, No. 411, I. O. O. F., the

P. H. C. and Ben Hur.

DR. ROBERT J. ROBISON.

Was born in Mercer county, Pa., October 4, 1871. He received his medical training in the University of Buffalo, supplemented by practice in the Erie County Hospital. He began his practice of his profession in Kinzua, Pa., and removed to Bradford in 1898, where he has since engaged in the active practice of his profession.

DR. B. H. HALL,

The secretary of the McKean County Medical Society was born at Shamburg, Pa., May 20, 1873. His medical education was obtained in the University School of Medicine of Baltimore, from which institution he graduated in 1898. Removing to Bradford in the fall of 1898 he began the practice of his profession with Dr. Benninghoff and subsequently opened an office of his own. He is one of the successful practitioners of the city.



DR. GRACE WHITE.

sician of the Bradford city hospital.

DR. A. GRACE WHITE

Was born in Chemung county, N. Y., in 1853. She was educated in the Chemung public schools and the music school of Music Vale, Conn. Her medical education was obtained in the Homeopathic Medical college of Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution she graduated in 1887. She practiced in Wellsburg, Chemung county, N. Y., from 1887 to 1889, and then removed to Bradford where she has since been engaged in active practice. She is a member of the America Institute of Homeopathy, the southern tire of Homeopathic Medical College Society; the Mc-Kean County Homeopathic Med-

ical Society; the Woman's Medical Club, Bradford, and is attending phy-

DR. E. A. VAN SCOY.

Was born in Narrowsburg, N. Y., in 1853. After receiving a common school education he entered the University of Philadelphia, graduating in 1871; the same year commenced practice of his profession in Forestville, N. Y., coming to Bradford in 1873. Dr. Van Scoy, besides enjoying a large practice in Bradford, is also one of the successful oil producers and has lately become very much interested in the future of Porto Rico, having purchased a large tract of land there.



DR. C. P. ALLING.

DR. C. P. ALLING

Was born in Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, February 1838. He graduated from the Western Reserve college in 1856, took a three years course at the college at Kenyon, Ohio, studied medicine at Norwalk, Ohio with Dr. John Tifft, completing his course with Dr. Charles Merrill at Cleveland and receiving his degree in Beginning practice at 1852. Lima, he subsequently practiced at Milan three years, Dunkirk, N. Y. ten years and removed to Bradford in 1877, where he has since practiced with the exception of two years spent in Buffalo. While there, he served as city physician

and was also surgeon for a railroad company For five years he was chairman of the bureau of microscopy and histology of the National Medical Association. He has perfected the Triumph inhaler which has proved of great value

to those suffering from throat troubles.

DR. MYRON ALLEN TODD.

Was born at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., February 11, 1847, and his parents removed to Angelica, N. Y., one year later. He was educated in the academy in that village. He commenced studying medicine under his father in May, 1873, later attending the University of Buffalo and the Homoeopathic Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from the latter institution February 16, 1876. He was associated with his father in general practice until May, 1878, when he located at Bradford. He was elected health officer and city physician and served in that capac-



DR. M. A. TODD.

ity until August 8, 1882. He is a member of the board of surgeons and medical examiner for a large number of secret orders. In politics he is a democrat.

DR. C. M. BROOKS

Was born at Olean, N. Y. in 1866, educated in the Olean public schools and Pennsylvania college of dental surgery, from which institution he graduated in 1890. Returning to Olean he practiced his profession there for a short time, but in 1891 he removed to Bradford, locating in the Rosenburg and Michael block at No. 46 and 48 Main street.



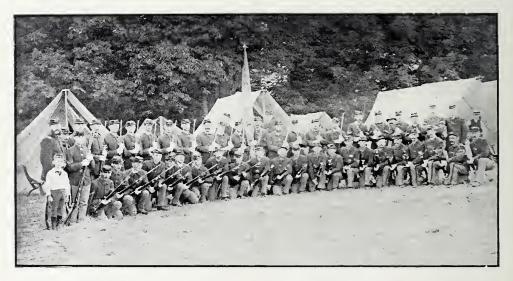
DR. C. M. BROOKS.

Dr. Brooks stands high in his profession. He was elected vice-president of the Lake Erie Dental Association in May 1900 and one year later was elected president of the same, one of the youngest members ever holding this important position, a fact which speaks well for his professional attainments.



COMPANY "C," 16th REGIMENT, N. G. P.

OMPANY "C," 16th Regiment, N. G. P., has an honorable record of nearly a quarter of a century. The company completed enrollment August 30, 1880, with a roster of eighty-seven men. An application for assignment to service regiment was immediately filed and the company was duly mustered in as a member of the 16th Regiment, N. G. P., September 9, 1880. An effort has been made to procure the original muster rolls for publication in this work, but these rolls being lost or mislaid, the only record of the early membership is found in a copy of the constitution



First photograph of Company C. taken about four years after its organization.

and by-laws, issued in 1884, about the same time the accompanying photograph was made. The roster, therefore, given here, is a substantially accurate list of members who appear in the picture.

Captain, James Charles Fox; 1st lieutenant, Thomas Conneely; 2nd lieutenant, A. McAlpine; sergeants, orderly, S. M. Decker; 2nd, F. E. Bradley; 3rd, J. W. Jamison; 4th, Thomas Scroxton; 5th, H. B. Fields; corporals, 1st, A. D. Burns; 2nd, John J. Lane; 3rd, Charles Greene; 4th, C. S. Carnghan; 5th, D. E. Gales; 6th, V. E. Bryan; 7th, William G. Kohl; 8th, Harvey Rose; privates, George N. Adams, E. J. Boylson, E. A. Bradley, C. A. Brown, C. A. Bailey, William Bovaird, F. C. Cluxton, Moses Cohn, J. V. Carney, E. L. Davis, H. H. Davis, R. Dougherty, Harry Fritz, Ollie Finndley, William Gorman, M. A. Higgins, M. A. Hugus, A. Haselmaier, S. M.

Hutton, William A. Imus, Lewis Jacobs, M. K. Johnson, D. F. Loveless, N. J. Loveless, D. C. McIntyre, E. D. Matteson, William J. Neals, P. J. Mahaney, H. McSweeney, T. McManus, William O'Conor, W. F. Robinson, A. H. Russell, Peter Rust, E. E. Smathers, William D. Smith, M. A. Spellacy, E. Tschatchley, S. D. Weaver. The Armory Hall Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania in April, 1881. These officers were elected. Charles A. Bailey, president; Thomas Conneely, secretary; F. E. Bradley, treasurer. Sixty shares of \$100 each were subscribed, Messrs Bailey and Conneely taking thirteen each.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate at length the various services the company has rendered the state from time to time. It responded to the call for duty on the occasion of the iron workers' strike at Homestead and subsequently saw active service in the coal regions around Walston.



CAPTAIN A. D. BURNS.

The connection of Company "C" with the volunteer service during the Spanish war is too recent to require extended comment here. Suffice to say that when the call came, the members volunteered to a man, and on the morning of April 27, 1898, amid the cheers and tears of the citizens of Bradford, left the city on their way to war. The first rendezvous of the regiment was at Mt. Gretna, Pa., arriving there April 28. May 3rd the regiment was reviewed by the governor, and immediately thereafter an opportunity was given the men to enlist in the service of the United States. May 10th the regiment was mustered in. This is the list of those who thus became members of the army of the United States.

Captain, Andrew D. Burns; 1st lieutenant, Wm. J. Bovaird; 2nd lieutenant, Lester N. Simons; 1st sergeant, Geo. O. Slone; Quartermaster-

sergeants, Jno. H. Shreve, Wm. G. McKay, Joseph Crawford, Jr., Joseph F. Robinson, Edward S. Bailey; corporals, Emri E. Jones, Clarence L. Fisher, Chas. H. Phillips, Robt. A. Casey, Floyd W. Newman, Samuel J. Lister, Martin Nanson, Courtney E Hozelton, Geo. W. Dunne, Manfren W. Alfelt, Earl Mashabaugh, Edwin F. Knight; musicians, Rudolf C. Sasse, Sanford H. Thorn; artillery, W. J. Dunne; waggoner, Frank J. Weaver; privates, Frank E. Bishop, Walter E. Berridge, Le Roy W. Barton, Valentine Blatteur, U. P. Barrett, H. M. Bodine, J. D. Boutwell, Jno. E. Beaton, Geo. A. Bratman, A. W. Bartholomew, Bert Costa, E. J. Cuffe, Robt. Connors, F. L. Crisman, J. E. Clark, E. L. Cole, J. K. Crawford, C. W. Connelley, E. W. Creighton, L. G. Dana, W. Dwyer, W. L. Dunham, Howard W. Douglass, D. G. Dutton, E. E. Eddy, E. A. Esler, E. C. Farnham, E. J. Fanzy, Clyde Frank, E. B. Gurganious, W. E. Houck, F. P. Hanson, L. G. Howell, F. L. Heald, C. A. Harrington, H. L. Hockenburry, Geo. Harris, H. H. Hughes, C. E. Hart, A. P. Ingraham, Francis A. Keelan, E. M. Kerns, C. F. Longfellow, J. F. Leonard, C. A. Larson, C. W. Laney, G. H. Locke, Chas. F. Malzen, K. K. McClure, G. B. McNally, Jno. F. McLaughlin, P. C. McManus, W. Meyer, Jno. Meyer, W. M. Montgomery, A. G. Mason, W. C. Miller, B. Nelson, W. C. Neil, L. Newell, F. H. Oatman, A. B. Ogden, A. C. Purple, O. J. Peart, F. G. Peterman, W. T. Piper, C. E. Poland, E. L. Rhoue, J. M. Reardon, J. C. Reardon, Fred. C. Randall, Harry B. Rowell, Fredk. Ray, R. N. Sandberg, Wm. E. Scott, Wm. A. Snyder, Robt. J. St. Helen, Paul B. Selden, David E. Stewart, F. M. Staigers, John Smith, Frank J. Taylor, Wm. M. Urquhart, Chas M. Ward, Wm. Winegar, Geo. Whitlock, H. O. Whittling, F. E. Jubler, E. H. Southwick.

The regiment remained at Mt. Gretna until May 15th. It then proceeded to Chickamauga, Ga., arriving there May 17th. July 4th the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps and made part of the command that was to proceed to Porto Rico. Leaving Chickamauga July 5th, the regiment arrived at Charleston, S. C., the following day and on July 20th embarked for Porto Rico, landing at Ponce on the morning of July 28th, and bivouacing two miles beyond the city.

From Ponce the regiment proceeded to El Coto, thence to Juana Diaz and encamped on the Rio Desealabro, seven miles east of the town. This last encampment was made August 4. Krag Jorgensen rifles were issued to the command August 7 and the following afternoon the regiment left camp to assist in the attack on the Spanish post at Coamo. The specific duty assigned was to seize the military road in the rear of the post and intercept the Spanish retreat which was expected to occur as soon as an attack in force was made in front. To accomplish this the regiment made a night march of about fourteen miles over a rough mountain country. The following day, August 9, an engagement ensued in which the enemy lost eleven killed, with seventy-one wounded and one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners. One member of the regiment was killed and six were wounded, two of whom, George Whitlock and Clyde Frank, were members of Co. "C."

August 12th orders were issued to the regiment to proceed by flank movement against the Spanish stronghold at Aybonita and everything was

ready when the orders were countermanded on account of the signing of the protocol. The regiment therefore remained in camp near the battlefield of Coamo until October 1. The next camp was Cayey, the next, Playa de Ponce, the regiment arriving there October 10th. One day later it embarked on the transports en route for the United States, arriving in New York October 17th. A sixty day furlough was granted and Co. "C" returned home, reaching Bradford on the morning of October 19th, receiving a warm welcome on the part of the citizens. The return of the company is admirably



The return of Company C. from the Spanish-American War.—Looking down Main Street.

-By permission of Don Seeley.

described by the accompanying illustration, made from a photograph taken at the time.

After being mustered out of the government service the company resumed its old status as a state military organizaton. The roster to-day is as follows:

Captain, A. D. Burns, 1st lieutenant, Geo. O. Slone; 2nd lieutenant, J. F. Robinson; 1st sergeant, C. L. Fisher; 2nd sergeant, R. A. Casey; 3rd sergeant Martin Hanson; 4th sergeant, Geo. Dunn; 5th sergeant, W. L. Dunham; corporals, G. H. Lock, H. O. Whitling, J. E. Clara, Geo. Lester, H. B. Rowell, A. P. Ingram, C. J. Lane; privates, F. E. Bishop, B. L. Buel, J. D. Bard, E. E. Beatty, F. I. Conneely, Robt. Connors, H. E Camp, R. A. Culling, M. J. Cutting, John Conley, L. G. Dana, V. M. Drake, Howard

Douglass, R. E. Drehmer, H. F. Douglass, E. E. Eddy, J. E. Fisher, B. W. Gordon, G. M. Gordon, S. W. Gregg, N. E. Green, C. W. Hagar, L. G. Howell, C. A. Harrington, A. J. Hanna, L. J. Harris, John H. Hurley, G. S. Knapp, C. F. Longfellow, Peter McManus, Wm. D. McIntyre, Geo. H. Mabb, E. F. Madison, J. G. McAlpine.

THOMAS CONNEELY.

Thomas Conneely is the oldest and most prominent inspector of rifle practice in the State of Pennsylvania, and one of the oldest and best known riflemen in the United States. He was born in Mercer county and brought up amidst pioneer surroundings, where hard work was diversified by rough sports. With the remarkable energy that has distinguished him through life he devoted himself to athletics of all kinds, and succeeded in them all, but particularly with the rod and gun. His devotion to hunting has been the passion of his lifetime and the fields that he has traversed extend from Gaspe to the Golden Gate. He pleads guilty to having had a hand in the extermination of the Buffalo and he has won matches against the champions of western states where everybody's ambition is to shoot.

He was a past master in the art and practice of marksmanship when he settled in Bradford and when a military company was formed in 1880 he devoted himself to the task of teaching it the importance and the methods of target practice. Almost alone in this work, by precept and example he succeeded in impressing his personality on the organization, so that Co. C and the 16th Regiment have been at the very front, among all of the military organizations of this and other states.

He is the captain of the 16th team in the State Regimental matches.

He selects and captains the team of the Second Brigade in the Brigade contests. He is the captain of the state team when it enters its Interstate and International matches.

Many times he has returned to his home with a clean record of victories; when the Individual Regimental Brigade, State and International trophies all fell to him and to the boys who shot under his coaching.

Since the pride of the regiment in itself has passed from a pride in appearance to a pride in honors won in foreign war, it is ready to give "Old Tom" an affectionate share of glory for his part in its success, which would not have been possible without the knowledge and experience that it has been his life's mission to impart.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD, JR.

Mr. Crawford was born in Ireland in 1874 and came to America in 1886, removing to Bradford the same year and taking the position of foreman in the machine department of Bovaird & Co. He enlisted in Co. C, February 15, 1894, re-enlisted three years later, was appointed corporal February 28, 1895, sergeant July 18, 1897 and was mustered into the service of the United States as sergeant May 10, 1898. He served with his company throughout the Porto Rican campaign, returning at the close of the war and again joining the National Guard. He was appointed sergeant-major of the first battalion January 11, 1900 and adjutant of the second battalion August 3, 1900.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF BRADFORD, MEMBERS AND EX-MEMBERS, OF CO. C.



Thomas Conneely, 1st Lieut. and Inspector Rifle Practice 16th Regt.

J. F. Robinson, 2d Lieut. 16th Regt. John Crawford, 1st Lieut. Adjutant 3d Batt. 16th Regiment.

W. J. Bovaird, formerly 1st Lieut. Co. C. 16th Regt.

Dr. Jas. Johnston, Major and Surgeon Medical Department N. G. P. Lester H. Simons, Ex-2nd Lieut. Co. C, now Captain 47th Regt. U. S. V.

Geo. O. Slone, 1st Lieut. Co. C 16th Regt.

John E. Fennerty, 1st Lieut. Adjutant 1st Batt., 16th Regt.

MAJOR JAMES JOHNSTON

Surgeon-major of the 16th Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard and third in order of seniority of the surgeons of the state, began his military career as a cadet in the high school of his native town of Whitby, Ontario. Subsequently he joined the 34th battalion Canadian Volunteers, starting with rank of first surgeon and subsequently through his connection with a medical school being assigned to duty in the office of the surgeon-general. Later at the outbreak of the Riel rebellion he joined a mounted company of scouts, but the early termination of the trouble rendered the services of this command unnecessary.

He joined the National Guard of Pennsylvania during his first year in Bradford. In 1891 he received his commission as lieutenant and assistant-surgeon just in time for service at Homestead and Duquesne. He remained with the regiment during its 96 days stay and for fully half of the time was alone on duty, the surgeon and other assistant having returned to their homes.

At the next annual encampment he was promoted to the rank of major, which post he occupied during the riots at Walston and by successive commissions ever since.

In the Spanish-American war Major Johnston was in a position to render valuable service to the country. Transferred at Chickamaugua to the medical department of the United States army, he was first assigned as acting chief surgeon of the first division and subsequently assigned to duty organizing the ambulance service of General Brookes, first army corps, a duty he performed so capably as to receive favorable mention in the report of the surgeon general.

Space is too limited to review in detail his services during the campaign. He was surgeon in charge of the transport on which his regiment sailed to Porto Rico and in command of the ambulance company during the fights at Coamo and Aibonito, later supervising the building of a division hospital of 200 beds, 25 miles from the base of supplies, which hospital accommodating on several occasions over 300 patients, is always referred to with praise by both officers and men.

Dr. Johnston, during the Porto Rican campaign, was appointed chief surgeon of general Evart's staff and when the movement across the Island began, he accompanied the brigade in that capacity. On the homeward voyage he was appointed surgeon in charge of the transport Minnewaska, and this ship he fitted up with a hospital of 50 beds, by this means bringing home 46 men and four officers of this regiment, who would otherwise have been compelled to remain in the general hospital at Ponce.

At the close of the war he was transferred back to his regiment in the National Guard, which regiment he has given the benefit of his war experience.

He is an active member of the Association of Military Surgeons and National Registrar of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition.

JOSEPH F. ROBINSON

Was born in Toledo, Ohio, on December 11, 1875, removed to Pennsylvania with his parents when quite young and has been a resident of Bradford during the past 15 years. Attended the Bradford High school, leaving in the senior

year to accept position of city editor of the Sunday Post, continuing in the latter position until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Became a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania on June 21, 1894, by enlisting as a private in company C, 16th Regiment, under Capt. Burns. Served with the company at the Walston riots and entered the United States service in 1898, being promoted to corporal and finally to sergeant, serving with the company throughout the campaign in Porto Rico, under Gen. Miles. Was elected second lieutenant of company C in September 1899. On April 1, 1899, was appointed street commissioner of the city of Bradford by mayor Greenewald, resigning the position on April 1, 1901 to accept the city editorship of the Daily Era, is a member of the Elks, Eagles, Masons, I. O. O. F.

JOHN E. FENNERTY

Was born at Coal City, Pa., September 26, 1869 and removed to Bradford in 1876. He was educated in the public schools of Bradford. His military career began with his enlistment in Co. C, September 24, 1888. He was promoted to corporal in time to serve in the Homestead strike from July 11 to October 13. He was a sergeant at the Walston coal strikes in June 1894 and was made regimental sergeant-major in 1895. May 5, 1898, he was commissioned as second lieutenant and appointed battalion adjutant. In the Porto Rican campaign, lieutenant Fennerty had charge of the scouting expedition to the Spanish outposts. For his gallantry in the fight at Coamo, major-general Wilson recommended him for brevet rank of first lieutenant. On the re-organization of the National Guard, he received a lieutenant's commission and is now battalion-adjutant of the first battalion.

GEORGE O. SLONE

First lieutenant of Co. C, was born in Russell, Pa., September 23, 1865. He was educated in the public schools completing his studies with a course at the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute from which institution he graduated. Removing to Bradford in 1880, he engaged in newspaper work, starting the Bradford Sunday Post in 1895. Subsequently he became connected with the Daily Record and is at present city editor of that newspaper. Lieutenant Slone enlisted in Co. C 15 years ago. During the Spanish war and Porto Rican campaign he was the first sergeant of the company. The efficient manner in which he performed his duties as first sergeant is attested by the fact that after the reorganization of the company as a member of the National Guard, he was selected as first lieutenant. He is a member of Tuna lodge, I. O. O. F., Bradford Tent, K. O. T. M. and an honorary member of the B. T. U.

WILLIAM J. BOVAIRD

First enlisted in Co. C., 16th Regiment, N. G. P., February 8th, 1889, was appointed corporal in 1890 and in September 1891 was elected 2nd lieutenant. October 1893, subsequently elected 1st lieutenant June 1894. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he volunteered into the United States service May 10th, 1898, as 1st lieutenant of Co. C, 16th Regiment, U. S. V., and served with the regiment in the Porto Rico campaign, returned home with the regiment and mustered out of U. S. service December 28, 1898. He then returned to the National Guard of Pennsylvania and on the expiration of his commission, June 1899 retired. Mr. Bovaird was born in Allegheny county, Pa., March 25, 1863, came to Bradford in 1878 where he has remained ever since, now holding the position of foreman of the blacksmith department of the Bovaird & Seyfang Manufacturing Company.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

HE Bradford Miner, originally owned and edited by Col. Sam C. Crane, was the first newspaper published in Bradford. The initial number, dated Friday, March 12, 1858, a small four page, five column sheet, is quite a journalistic curiosity, and all things considered, an excellent little newspaper. The second editor was Col. J. K. Haffey and the third C. D. Webster. The paper was finally discontinued in Bradford and the plant moved to Smethport.

The next newspaper was the New Era. The first number was issued August 28, 1875. The first editor was Col. Haffey. In his salutory he said: "We are paid for editing the New Era, will do what we think best, write what seems needful, advocate the interests of the Tunungwant Valley from our own standpoint, and promise only to earn our pay."

October 29, 1877, the New Era was merged into the Bradford Era, which newspaper was subsequently absorbed by the Daily Blaze, which had been established in the fall of 1878 by David Armstrong. The name was retained and the Blaze discontinued.

The Butler Brothers, now proprietors of the Buffalo Evening News, established the Sunday News April 11, 1879 and continued publication up to November, 1883, when the paper was sold to P. H. Linderman and ran several years before it was discontinued.

The Bradford Sunday Herald was established August 4, 1878, by the Herald Company, consisting of D. W. Lerch and W. L. Cooper. Originally it was the organ of the labor party and greenback money, but after a change of ownership the policy was changed. The present owner, Ada Cable, took charge in 1898.

The Daily Blaze, established by David Armstrong in 1879, had a brief but turbulent existence. The Blaze is remembered chiefly on account of its edition printed one day with blood red ink. This crimson color was supposed to symbolize an uncompromising hostility to the Standard Oil Company and at the time attracted considerable attention. S. K. Dunkle was editor and J. L. Howell foreman and local editor. After a troubled existence of three or four months the Blaze was added to the graveyard of newspaper dead.

Eben Brewer established the Evening Star in 1879. Subsequently A. J. Farrar and A. J. Carr purchased the paper. In May 1880, H. F. Barbour purchased Carr's interest and in the fall of the same year, R. B. Stone became practically the sole owner. In 1883 George E. Allen & Co. assumed control. In May, 1884, Mr. Barbour became half owner and editor. In June, 1885, the Star Publishing Co. was incorporated with H. F. Barbour president and R. E. Whiteley secretary and treasurer. In October, 1885, the office was removed from the old stone building on Pine street to the present quarters in the Producers' Exchange.

The Petroleum Age was issued in December 1882, under the management of W. J. McCullagh and A. J. Carr. The paper was purchased by A. L. Snell in August 1883, with J. C. McMullen and W. C. Armor as partners. Snell and Armor sold their interest to McMullen in 1884. The paper was discontinued.

Next on the list of Bradford newspapers is the Sunday Morning. This newspaper was established by Benzinger and Edwards with Phil. J. Welch as editor. The last publication of the paper containing Walt Whitman's poem Blades of Grass, sold for \$1.00 per copy.



DAVID A. DENNISON.



R, E. WHITELY.

The Sunday Mail was established by A. J. Carr in 1881, and in 1884 absorbed by the Star.

To fight the enemies of the Typographical Union, the Evening Call was established in November, 1885. Only a few issues were printed and by January of the following year the paper had ceased to exist.

The Daily Oil News was established October 3, 1887. by E. A. Bradshaw and J. C. McMullen. The paper was published until June 1888.

The Delemater campaign of 1890 led to the establishment of the Bradford Record, by senator Lewis Emery, Jr., Delemater, the republican nominee for governor, went down to defeat and the paper continued publication.

The Sunday Post was established in August 1896 by E. F. McIntyrc and George A. Slone and continued publication until last fall, when it was superseded by the Sunday Home Journal, which was established by C. B. McIuowm.

A press club was organized in Bradford in 1884 with these officers: Will F. Jordan, president; George E. Allen, vice-president; P. H. Linderman,

treasurer; A. J. Carr, financial secretary; C. H. Steiger, recorder; George H. Leader, Col. L. M. Morton, T. E. Kern, L. E. Fuller, J. C. McMullen, directors; Joseph Moorehead, E. A. Bradshaw, Dr. L. N. Willard, L. F. Camp and Col. L. M. Morton, committeemen.

THE BRADFORD ERA.

The Bradford New Era was started by Col. J. K. Haffey in 1875. It was a semi-weekly publication and was printed at Forestville, N. Y. paper was purchased by Messrs. Ferrin, Weber & Persons—the latter member of the firm being the efficient editor. In 1879 The Era was sold to Longwell, Jordan & Co., who merged it with the Bradford Breeze. The name of The Era was retained and has since become a "household word" in Northern In 1886 the paper passed into the control of the present Pennsylvania. owners, The Era Publishing Company, P. C. Boyle manager. On the Era, Hon. W. F. Jordan, senior member of the firm of Longwell, Jordan & Co., made sufficient money to enable him to deal extensively in oil and he became While its editor, he was elected as mayor of the city. Mr. Jordan was subsequently proprietor of the Harrisburg Telegram. He died in that city. Phillip H. Linderman, who was business manager of The Era in the early days, afterward became owner and editor of the Bradford Sunday News. He, too, is dead. Col. Morton, a former attache and Andrew Thornton. another, are likewise numbered among those who have laid aside their pens and passed to the beyond. The Era is republican in politics and is a prosperous publication.

David A. Dennison, editor of the Bradford Era, was born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, November 1, 1856. While he was yet an infant, his parents moved to Pennsylvania. He grew up in Crawford county, near Titusville. Twenty years ago he came to Bradford and has since lived here. He joined the Era staff in 1887 as a news gatherer. Later he became city editor, and succeeded Bino H. Butler, four years ago as editor of the paper. He was married in 1883 to Miss Katherine Grady of Bradford. Three sons complete the family circle.

THE BRADFORD RECORD.

The Bradford Daily Record was established as an evening news paper, September 27, 1890, during the famous gubernatorial campaign, in which G. W. Delemater was defeated by the election of Robert E. Pattison, the Record largely aiding to secure that result.

The Record has had a successful career, under the management of R. E. Whiteley since its inception. Originally it consisted of five columns folio, thence to six, seven and eight columns folio, respectively, until 1897, when its size was increased to eight columns quarto, and which remains the established size of the paper.

In March, 1900, the Record discarded its two-revolution Campbell press and installed a new Cox Duplex Perfecting press, having a capacity of 6,500 complete and folded papers per hour, and also two linotypes of the most recently perfected description.

In November, 1900, a fully equipped job printing department was added to the plant and at the present time the capacity of the Record Company, for business in the printing and publishing line cannot be exceeded in this part of the state.

The Record is independent republican in politics and is the recognized organ of the petroleum business among that large army of producers who are not affiliated with the Standard Oil Company and do not favor its methods. Its circulation extends to almost every state in the Union, and to Europe and Canada. Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., is one of the principal stockholders in the Record Company.

BRADFORD EVENING STAR.

The Evening Star was established in 1879, by Eben Brewer, who was succeeded the same year by F. N. Farrar and A. J. Carr. In 1884 H. F.







MISS ADA CABLE.

Barbour purchased Mr. Carr's interest and a year later the Star Publishing Company was organized and incorporated with Mr. Barbour as president. In 1885, the Star office was moved from the old brick building on Pine street to its present location on the Public Square in the Producers' Exchange, now owned by Tuna Lodge, No. 411, I. O. O. F.

After the death of H. F. Barbour, Judge Johnson conducted the Star, but subsequent to his death the principal ownership has been held by R. B. Stone, Esq., who owns the greater part of the stock and is the president of the company. In 1897, the offices of editor and business manager were combined and H. G. James became the executive and literary head of the paper. In 1900, he became manager of the Los Angeles Herald and was succeeded as editor and business manager of the Star Publishing Company by R. P. Habgood, who is at present supervising the business and editing the Star. An extensive job work department has always been maintained in the Star office. The Star

was the first paper in McKean county to introduce the Mergenthaler linotype machines. The present office force includes: R. P. Habgood, editor and business manager; James McIntyre, news editor: Miss Merta Siggins, reporter; C. C. Blanchard, solicitor and collector; Miss Verna Depew, cashier and bookkeeper; M. J. Kellogg, foreman of the newspaper and M. R. Dutton, foreman of the job room. There are 18 employees in all. In politics the Star is a straight republican paper.

THE BRADFORD STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Few small cities in the country can boast of as complete and perfect a street railway service as that provided the citizens of Bradford by the Bradford Electric Street Railway Company, the offices of which are located at the corner



RAPID TRANSIT IN THE EIGHTIES.

The Old Way.

of Main and Mechanic streets. In all there are ten miles of road which cover every section of the city and bring Lewis Run and Custer City in quick and easy communication with Bradford. The company operates eighteen cars and furnishes an eminently satisfactory service. Boston capitalists were interested largely in the organization of the corporation, but their stock has since been purchased by local capitalists. The charter was granted in 1894. The officers of this road are: President, F. W. Davis; treasurer and general manager, C. E. Hudson; secretary, F. A. Gallagher.

Mr. C. E. Hudson is a Boston man who has had large experience in business enterprises and is thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties of general manager of the road. He has resided in Bradford nearly two years.

ROCK CITY.

A ledge of primeval, conglomerate rock, forming the edge of a table land on the summit of the highest of the Cattaraugus hills, marks the spot midway between Bradford and Olean, known as Rock City, one of the most charming and picturesque summer resorts in America. The locality is all that the name implies. Great, grim cliffs project their gray heads through the forest green, and their scraggly walls jutting out over the mountain side, gleam and glisten like gold in the sun. Through them narrow passageways cleft by nature wind tortuotous courses to deep gorges where the ice never melts and on to silent caverns which the sun seeks vainly to pierce. The table land overhead, covered with a forest growth of beech and birch and maple, overlooks a splendid picture of scenic beauty, a picture composed of majestic hills and beautiful valleys, a picture which only the hand of nature can paint.

Rock City is a place with a past. Once the oil men invaded this region with their drills and derricks and a village sprung into sudden but temporary life.



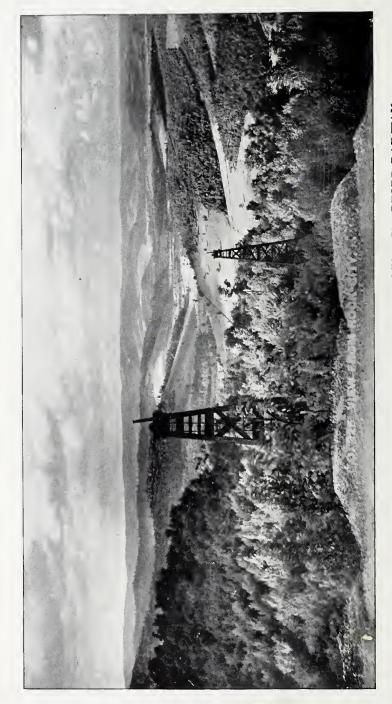
ONE OF THE O. R. C. & B. TROLLEY CARS.

The New Way.

The Olean, Bradford and Warren Narrow Gauge railroad was built, opening an avenue of approach from Olean on the one side and Bradford on the other. This was about 1880. While the road was in operation thousands of visitors from Rochester, Buffalo and surrounding cities made excursions to this spot and were profoundly impressed by the rugged grandeur of the surroundings.

The oil excitement died out. The village disappeared. The road with its wooden trestles, serpentine curves and dizzy grades was abandoned. Rock City for a time was forgotten. Then came another whirl of fortune's wheel.

In 1897 the old railroad was purchased by a new corporation—the Bradford and Olean Railroad Company. Some of the capitalists interested in this enterprise were W. B. Furgeson, Chas. E. Barnes, Frank E. Low, George E. Rogers, Chas. A. Richardson, H. L. Pierce and C. E. Hudson. The road was re-built, the route being changed in many places to avoid the trestles. Substantial sixty pound rails replaced the slim steel straps that did duty for the narrow gauge. Electricity was substituted for steam as a motive power.



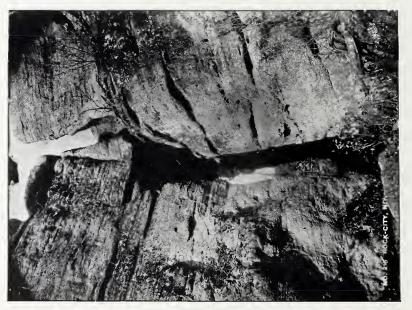
VIEW AT ROCK CITY ON LINE OF OLEAN, ROCK CITY & BRADFORD RAILWAY.



VIEW AT ROCK CITY ON LINE OF OLEAN, ROCK CITY & BRADFORD RAILWAY.



Scenery at Rock City, on line of Olean, Rock City & Bradford Railway.



Scenery at Rock City, on line of Olean, Rock City & Bradford Railway.

New, commodious, modern double truck trolley cars took the place of the old hen coop coaches of the steam road. An elegantly appointed \$35,000 hotel was built on the summit and Rock City was again prepared to bid for public consideration.

Much may be said in favor of this resort. The high altitude furnished the golden mean between the lofty mountains and the sea side combining the advantages of both and without the disadvantages of either. The hotel, which by the way is called "The Hotel Bon Air," is a roomy building, equipped with all the modern conveniences. The grounds embrace thirty-five acres. Much of this territory is covered with standing timber, although there is about an acre of beautiful mountain laurel. The view afforded from the verandas of the Bon Air cannot be surpassed this side of the Rockies. Add to this a pure, bracing, health giving atmosphere and a delightfully cool temperature and all the desirable features of a summer resort are obtained.

A ride from Bradford to Olean over the trolley line is one that will never be forgotten. Leaving Bradford, the car skirts the mountain side for some miles and then begins to climb the hill, winding in and out strips of forest, past clearings and villages and derricks, and ever up and up and up. As it slowly climbs the toilsome pathway the passenger has abundant leisure to view the surrounding scenery. Here the forest growth shuts out the sight of the valley below. A little further and a bit of clearing spreads before your delighted gaze miles upon miles of frowning hills and smiling valleys. Further yet and a graceful curve in the road brings in view the distant summit with its mighty boulders looming up like giant sentinels guarding the grand old hills. Still on and up and at last you pass the "city" and soon begin the descent into the Four Mile Valley. The view from here is a restful contrast to the wild mountain scenery. In an instant you are transported from forest fastnesses to fertile farms. Before you lies a broad plain, level as a floor. In the distance is the city of Olean, and the long rows of tanks owned by the Standard Oil Company. A river runs through the center of the picture and green grass grows to the waters edge. Far away in the distance a chain of smaller hills dots the landscape, the whole completing a view that cannot be adequately described on paper and must be seen to be appreciated.

The Olean, Rock City and Bradford Railway Company, which has opened this region to the public has as complete an equipment as can be found in the country. The huge brick power station in Bradford contains three engines, aggregating 1250 H. P., a battery of five large boilers and four large generators. Natural gas is used for fuel. The cars are equipped with Westinghouse motors and have airbrakes. The company owns ten cars and a fine snow plow. The officers of the company are: President, H. L. Pierce; treasurer and general manager, C. E. Hudson; secretary, F. A. Gallagher. These officers, together with the following gentlemen, constitute the board of directors, W. E. Burdick, George Fobes, C. K. Thompson, H. J. Pierce, C. A. Richardson.

Trips are made every hour. The fare one way is forty cents to Olean, twenty-five cents to Rock City.

BRADFORD'S MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Manufacturing enterprises have replaced, or are replacing the slowly failing oil production. Huge brick smokestacks have risen amid the forest of derricks and overshadow them all. The whine and whirr of the factory machinery is silencing the measured and monotonous chug of the oil drill. A new life has begun, a life which differs materially from the old, but which, nevertheless, will place Bradford upon a firmer and more substantial foundation than it ever occupied under the reign of oil.

The development of the manufactures is of comparatively recent date although reference to the historical part of this work will show that a few enterprises existed prior to the oil discoveries. Encouragement of late years has been given to the establishment of various factories, and the benefit of such policy is now apparent in the diversified industries that provide employment for thousands of citizens.

As a rule, the relations between capital and labor have been most harmonious. Strikes and lockouts are practically unknown. Good wages are paid. Employers have generally shown a willingness to discuss differences with employes, and these differences where any have existed, have, with few exceptions been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The products of the factories of Bradford are shipped to every point on the globe. Glass works, brick works, iron works, wood works are among the industries that have blazoned the name of Bradford abroad, and contributed materially to the prosperity of the city. Some idea of the extent and magnitude of these enterprises may be gained from the illustrations and sketches which follow:

Prominent Manufacturers and Oil Producers. HON. LEWIS EMERY JR.

An historical sketch of Bradford would be incomplete without reference to Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr. and the various important business enterprises with which he is connected. Limited to but a few pages this account must necessarily be brief, but let us hope it will be sufficient to show the remarkable versatile and broad gauge capacity of the man.

Most men are content to devote their time to a single avocation. The management of a mill, the direction of a business enterprise, the control of a corporation, the study of state craft, any of these are sufficient to tax the energies of the average man to the uttermost, yet Mr. Emery does all this and more. Not only is he the controlling spirit in the great Emery Manufacturing Company, which has for many years battled successfully with monopoly, but he is also an extensive oil producer, owner of a large department store in Bradford, has wheat land interests in North Dakota, merchant flour milling at Three Rivers, Michigan, lumber mills in Kentucky, an excellent daily newspaper in Bradford and besides finds time to take an active and aggressive interest in public affairs.

The story of his life is like a story from a book. Beginning with nothing but a willing hand and eager brain, he amassed a competence. Financial

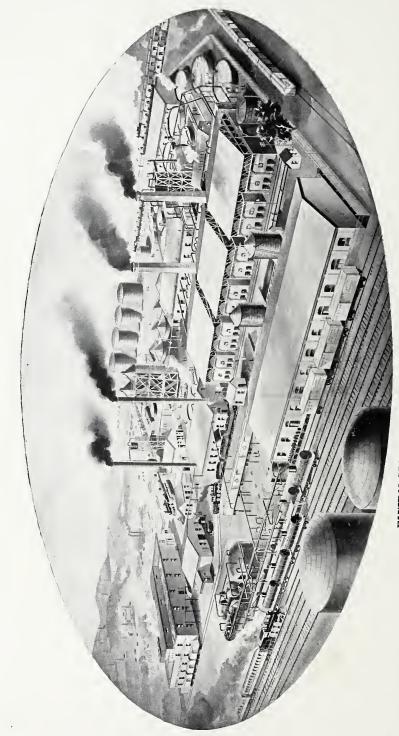
complications swept away everything and piled on his shoulders a load of debt that would have staggered many. Fortune again smiled upon him. He paid every dollar that he owed and had plenty to spare. He took an interest in politics. The people sent him to the Pennsylvania legislature, first as an assemblyman, next as a senator. In his legislative capacity he took part in many a hard fought political battle. Sometimes he lost, more often won, and he is today at the age of sixty-two, one of the most conspicuous characters of western Pennsylvania, if not indeed of the entire state.



HON. LEWIS EMERY, Jr.

As an uncompromising, aggressive and successful competitor of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Emery has attracted the attention of the entire country. He is the one independent refiner who has successfully resisted the efforts of that great corporation to crush competition and his success is attested by the immense refinery in Bradford and the independent pipe line to the sea board owned by him.

Mr. Emery is of Norman ancestry. His forefathers came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. Members of the Emery family still own the old Emery homestead, which is situated at the mouth of the Merrimac river, at a spot now known as Emery's field and was originally



EMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S REFINERY.

settled in 1635. The father was a contractor on the construction of the Genesce canal and Erie railroad from 1839 to 1842, and was subsequently financially embarassed by the failure of the contractors employed on the Genesee Valley canal to pay the sum due him. In 1842 he went west and settled at Jonesville, Michigan, where he engaged in manufacturing. Young Emery completed his education at Hillsdale college of Hillsdale, Michigan, taught school two years in Wheatland township and then went to work for his father in a flouring mill.

In 1864 he embarked in his first business venture in the southern part of Illinois, establishing there a saw mill and mercantile business. Oil operations attracting his attention he removed to western Pennsylvania and located his first well at Pioneer. He was successful and soon became known as one of the leading producers in the field and a man of unimpeachable integrity.

The financial panic of 1873 swept away his fortune and left him deeply in debt. Impressed with the possibilities of the Bradford field, then undeveloped, he leased fourteen thousand acres of land in that section and was one of the first to open the field. This was the end of his financial troubles, and in the course of time he had nearly five hundred wells in operation.

In 1878 Mr. Emery began his political career. Elected to the General Assembly from McKean county, he won the confidence of the people by his vigorous advocacy of the interests of the oil men and in 1880 he was elected a senator from the twenty-fifth district of Pennsylvania. While in the legislature he was outspoken in his opposition to ring rule and the corrupt use of money in party caucuses, and in the legislative revolt of 1881 was the leader of the fifty-six republicans who refused to vote for J. Donald Cameron for United States Senator and thus brought about the election of Hon. John I. Mitchell. The people endorsed this action by returning him to the senate in 1884 by an increased majority. That same year he was elected a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention and was one of the number to assist in the nomination of James G. Blaine for the presidency.

In 1890 Mr. Emery headed the movement that defeated George W. Delemater, the republican candidate for governor, electing Hon. Robt. E. Pattison.

He has traveled extensively in both Europe and the United States. Mr. Emery was born near the village of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 10, 1839. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Caldwell at Vistula, Elkhart county, Indiana, December 29, 1863. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. They have a pleasant home on Congress street.

THE EMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

One of the leading plants in the world for the refining of crude petroleum is the one owned by the Emery Manufacturing Company, of which Lewis Emery, Jr. is the sole proprietor. The works cover an area of six and one half acres, located in the northern part of the city and directly on the lines of the B. R. & P. and Erie railroads. They are equipped with the most modern machinery and turn out as fine a product as any in the world.

The crude supply is obtained from Mr. Emery's own wells in the Pennsylvania field, over two hundred and fifty miles of pipe being used to bring the petroleum direct from the wells.

The visitor is impressed by the neatness and order observable in every part of the plant. High board fences enclose the spacious yards and everything inside the enclosure is as smooth and clean as the best kept lawn. Water for the works is obtained from six drilled wells, averaging one hundred and twenty-five feet each in depth. Steam and power pumps provide a pressure of one hundred and eighty pounds to the square inch for fire protection and additional safeguards are provided for every tank.

Power is provided by a battery of seven boilers, four of one hundred horse power and three of one hundred and fifty horse power and three gas engines of seventy-five horse power each. The establishment contains twelve crude stills and three steam stills. An immense suction pump is used to draw the contents from tanks at wells located on a lower level than the receiving tanks. The barrel house is built of brick with five thousand feet of floor surface. There is a shop for repairing pumps, stills, boilers, tank cars, etc.

Mr. Emery purchased the original plant from John Haggerty in March 1888 and from a comparatively small beginning has built it up to its present perfection. Originally the crude capacity of the plant was but two hundred barrels a month. It now has a capacity of over 50,000 barrels a month. From these statistics some idea of the growth of the business under Mr. Emery's capable management may be obtained.

All the various products of petroleum are turned out here. Refined oil, lubricating oils, paraffine oils and waxes, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, etc., produced at this plant are considered by consumers as the best grades obtainable. These products are shipped to every quarter of the globe, about sixty per cent. of the output being exported. In this connection it may not be out of place to quote a few statistics regarding the results obtained from refining a barrel of crude petroleum at these works, viz.: ten per cent. one hundred and fifty degrees water white petroleum, sixty-eight per cent. export refined oil, eight per cent. benzine and gasoline, seven per cent. tar and seven per cent. loss.

In 1892 Mr. Emery in connection with other capitalists procured the organization of the United States Pipe Line Company, for the purpose of piping oil to the sea board. The lines consisting of one four inch pipe for crude and one five inch pipe for oil were in due time constructed and are now in operation.

The works furnish employment for forty men and it will thus be seen are among the leading industries of Bradford. Mr. Emery's son, Delevan, who is a graduated chemist from Lehigh University, has charge of the manufacturing of oil and is general manager and financier.

CHARLES P. COLLINS.

The subject of this sketch, was born in Caribou, Maine, December 12, 1847. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Caribou and he attended an academy at Houlton for a time, but when twenty years of age the restless energy of the young man began to assert itself and journeying to Wisconsin he sought employment in the immense pineries of the state. There amid the solitude and the grandeur of the forest he found ample opportunity to meditate on the problems of life and lay plans for the future.



C. P. COLLINS.

As the busy mills of the great west gradually devoured the lumber, and the hills grew bare, Mr. Collins began to look for other avenues of employment. The opening of the oil regions of western Pennsylvania had been heralded abroad and fortunes were made with marvelous rapidity. Here then was the place for the young and the ambitious. So Mr. Collins determined to try his luck in this county and in 1869 he came to Shamburg, Veanango county, Pa., and clad in the rough rig of an oil driller he began at the bottom of the ladder with an unshakable determination to work his way up.

Of the hardships, sacrifices and privations incident to the life of the common laborer in the oil regions in those days much might be written, but lack

of space precluding mention here, it will be sufficient to say that Mr. Collins endured his share and in a little over a year after he secured his first employment as a common driller, he invested his savings in oil territory and thus in an humble way entered the ranks of producers, and began a successful business career which has brought him the rewards that come to those who mingle brains with their work.

In 1871 Mr. Collins began taking contracts to drill oil wells. He followed the field and witnessed the wonderful development of the rich oil territory of western Pennsylvania, learning all there was to learn about dusters and gushers and spouters and incidentially absorbing useful knowledge about the production of oil.

Forming a partnership with W. L. Hardison and J. V. Ritts in 1878, under the firm name, C. P. Collins & Co., Mr. Collins was enabled to continue his oil business on a large scale and eventually he became interested in other business enterprises too numerous to mention in detail here. C. P. Collins & Co. continued in business until 1883, when the firm was dissolved.

One of the important business enterprises with which Mr. Collins is now connected is the Inca Mining Co., which owns valuable mines, located in the fastnesses of the Andes mountains of South America. The development of this property has taken much of Mr. Collins' time and attention and he has made frequent trips to the scene of operations, remaining there for months at a time.

Mr. Collins married Miss Ida Merrill, of St. Petersburg, Pa., and in her he found a helpmate in all that the word implies. The couple removed to Bradford in 1888 and have since made the city their home. They occupy a beautiful residence on Jackson avenue, which was recently completed, and are closely identified with the social life of the city. Five children have come to brighten their married life. They are Bert, Ray Merrill, Charles Leo, Samuel Wilson and Wallace Hardison Collins.

In his social life, Mr. Collins has achieved as great a success as in his business career. He joined the Masonic lodge at Caribou in 1879, and, advancing step by step in the order, has attained a knowledge of all its mysteries up to and including the 32nd degree. Personally he is a very companionable man and deservedly popular. Unspoiled by the struggles incident to the accumulation of wealth, he is the same hearty, jovial, wholesouled man, who, twenty-one years ago came as a common laborer to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and there and then commenced the stern struggle to wrest from the unwilling earth her hidden treasures. By labor of hand and brain he fought his way to success, a success that has made him one of the wealthiest men in the community in which he resides, and which has enabled him to realize many of the hopes and ideals of his young manhood. All this he has accomplished by tireless energy and continued effort. difficulty was too discouraging, no obstacle too great to overcome. in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where fickle fortune frequently determined results, or in the mines of the tropics, where savage nature interposed apparently insurmountable obstacles to operations, it has been the same. He has never feared or faltered and his reward has been commensurate with the

courage and capacity displayed. His fortune is untainted with the record of rapacity and greed that so often characterizes the accumulation of wealth, and he is today in the prime of life a typical American of the class that has made the nation the wonder of the world.

LEWIS ELMORE MALLORY

Among the veteran oil producers of Bradford may be mentioned the name of Lewis Elmore Mallory, who has been engaged in the business for the past 30 years, and who knows all the methods and details of the work as thoroughly as a school boy knows his primer.



LEWIS E. MALLORY.

Mr. Mallory began earning a livlihood for himself as a tool dresser. Beginning thus, so to speak, at the bottom of the ladder, he soon learned a great deal about "altitudes," "geological structures" and comparative "depths of sands" and many things about oil wells that it is very necessary that the successful operator should know, consequently, when in 1871, he embarked in business for himself as a producer, there were few who were better equipped with knowledge and experience to hustle about the country in search of the oleaginous product.

As a producer, Mr. Mallory followed the oil fields, having operated in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, and to quote him literally

on this subject, he operated "all over" and with success.

He moved to Bradford in the fall of 1880 and has since made the city his home and the base of his various oil enterprises.

MYRON MATSON.

Myron Matson, a well known resident of Bradford, began life as a farmer and by his own efforts has worked his way up to an enviable position among his fellow men. Born in Rushford, Alleghany county, he received the advantages of an academic education and then engaged in farming until attaining his majority.

About this time the oil discoveries in western Pennsylvania were attracting attention, and living near the oil fields, Mr. Matson determined to try his fortune with the rest of the producers who were hastening to this section from



MYRON MATSON.

far and near. Accordingly he gave up his farm and plunged into the excitement and turmoil of the oil country, a course of action he never had reason to regret for he was successful beyond his greatest anticipations and soon became owner of many valuable oil leases.

There is a fascination about this oil business that seems to hold all who engage in it. Mr. Matson is no exception to the rule. He became a producer in the early days of the oil excitement. He has remained a producer ever since and now owns leases of valuable oil territory, which provide an ample income.

Despite the business cares and perplexities which engross the attention of the acitve producer, Mr. Matson found time to interest himself in public affairs and soon became known as an active and aggressive member of the republican organization of McKean county. For several years he served on the county committee and was two terms chairman of that body. He also represented his party on several occasions in state conventions and a year ago, accepted the nomination for senator for the twenty-fifth district, comprising McKean, Potter and Tioga counties. At the election in November, his popularity with the people was attested by a splendid plurality over his opponent of nearly 4,000 votes.

In the senate his ability and worth as a man of affairs was recognized by an appointment on several important committees. He was made chairman of



DAVID PHILLIPS.

the committee on banks and building and loan associations and was given a prominent place on the committees on appropriations, corporations, mines, elections, insurance, municipal affairs and public roads, and his work on each and all of these committees has made for him a clean and capable record for the session.

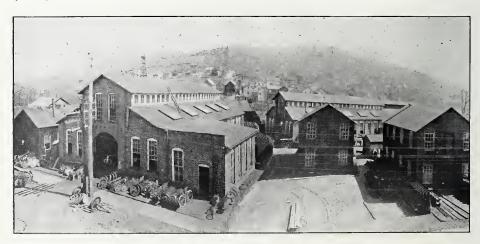
Besides his oil interests, Mr. Matson has large investments in gold mines and other important business interests.

Personally he is a very companionable and agreeable man and consequently has a large circle of friends and admirers. He is a 32nd degree Mason and takes an active interest in the welfare of that great fraternity.

Mr. Matson was born in Rushford, Alleghany county, N. Y., September 13, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Alleghany county, completing his education with a course in the Franklinville academy. He married Miss Bertha A. Scott of Cuba, N. Y. They have two sons and occupy a beautiful residence on Congress street.

DAVID PHILLIPS.

Mr. Phillips was born in St. Petersburg, Pa., in 1875, coming to Bradford in 1880. After receiving his education, he associated himself with his father, Mr. David Phillips, Sr., in the drilling tool manufacturing, and has been interested in this business ever since. About ten years ago, Mr. Phillips purchased large oil interests both in the Pennsylvania and W. Va. fields and devotes most of his time to these. Mr. Phillips is an ardent lover of good horses, owning several who have made world records. He is a director in the Bradford Driving Park and Fair Association, is a Mason and an Elk, has a beautiful home on Jackson avenue and is one of Bradford's most progressive young men.



E. R. CALDWELL & COMPANY'S PLANT.
Group of employees on page 150.

E. R. CALDWELL AND CO.

Conduct a general foundry and machine shop at 68-76 Hilton street. The firm was organized in 1896, under the firm name of Close & Caldwell, R. M. Close and E. R. Caldwell. About a year ago Mr. Close withdrew and Mr. Caldwell re-organized the business under the present name. General foundry and machine work is done here. The foundry has a capacity of fifteen tons of castings daily and is now running an average of ten tons daily. Steam pumps, gas engines, starting pumps, hydraulic wheel presses for all purposes are manufactured here. Machine moulded castings are a specialty. All kinds of iron castings up to five tons weight are manufactured as are also all kinds of special machinery. The works provide employment for about sixty-five employees. Edmund R. Caldwell, of the firm of E. R. Caldwell & Co., was born in Goshen, Indiana, November 22, 1867, and educated in the public schools of Goshen and Bradford. He began his business career in the employ of L. Emery, Jr., as a clerk. He remained with Mr. Emery for thirteen years and then in company with Mr. Close, engaged in the foundry business, ultimately taking charge of the same as previously stated.

AMERICAN WOOD RIM CO.

Immediately following the pioneer efforts to produce the wood rim as a substitute for steel rims in bicycle construction, even the sanity of the inventor was a matter of speculation in the minds of some, while the conservative men in the trade contented themselves in advising the inventor to "go back home." Wood rims were an inovation. Riders imagined they could "hear 'em crack." The cycling public were skeptical, the inventor, however, continued to demonstrate the superiority of wood rims over steel. Prominent bicycle makers offered riders their choice between steel and wood and here we are today. When did you see the last steel rim?



First plant of Bradford Hardwood Lumber Company, from which the American Wood Rim Company has grown. Built February 27, 1892.

During the interim, however, from its inception to the present day, the wood rim industry has experienced an evolution. In 1896, through the influence of Lewis Emery, Jr., C. P. Collins, B. M. Bailey, J. B. Etherington and others prominent among Bardford's business men, attracted also by the almost inexhaustbile supply of Pennsylvania Rock Maple accessable to Bradford, of a character affording the essential requirements of a material adapted to wood rim construction the original Fairbanks Wood Rim Company, located in Bradford, erecting a modern plant in Mill street convenient to the Erie, Pennsylvania and B. R. & P. railroads. The demand for wood rims so largely exceeded the supply that wood rim factories sprung up all over the country and the reverse order of supply and demand was rapid. The Fairbanks Company at that time, in the face of almost frantic

competition and constant lowering of prices by their competitors adopted the policy that "Quality lives long after Price is forgotten" which, carefully observed and coupled with a perfect organization, ample financial ability and



B. M. BAILEY.

President.



E. J. LOBDELL.

Vice-President and Treasurer.



H. C. WILCOX.

Secretary.

the highest class of skilled workmanship has served as an important factor in their successful career.

Probably none other of Bradford's many industries has since carried the fame of Bradford more favorably and extensively throughout the world than the makers of the famous "Fairbanks Rims." Competition worked its

inevitable results to an extent that of the forty odd manufacturers of wood rims. E. J. Lobdell of Marietta, Ohio, Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Company of Plymouth, Indiana, Boston Wood Rim Company of Boston, Mass. and Toronto, Can. & Kundtz Bending Company of Cleveland, Ohio, together with the Fairbanks Company, remained as prominent among the fittest to survive.

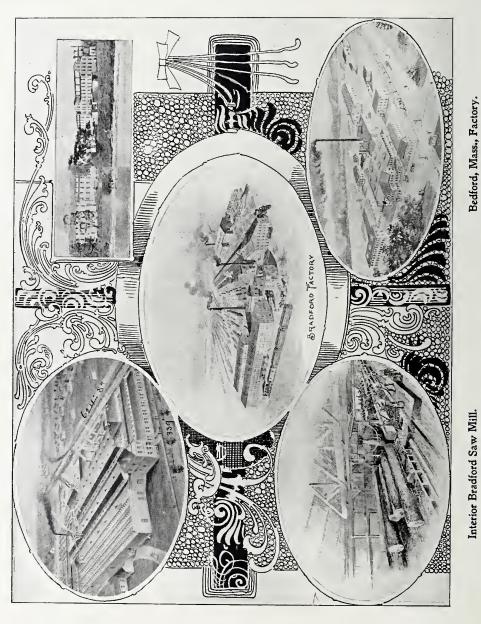
In 1899 the promotion and formation of the American Wood Rim Company, by Messrs. Bailey & Lobdell, brought the interest above named under one management and Bradford was selected as the main offices for the company and here is operated one of the largest wood rim factories in the world, employing hundreds of skilled workmen and contributing largely to the staple prosperity of Bradford as a manufacturing city. This Bradford factory undertakes the manufacture of all the various styles and foreign sizes of rims for bicycles. It has recently been enlarged and now manufactures and ships wood rims for carriages, automobiles, motor cycles and all classes of pneumatic tired vehicles to all parts of the world, this department of their business promising the necessity of a still greater increase in their manufacturing facilities in Bradford. The officers of the company are: B. M. Bailey, president; E. J. Lobdell of Marietta, Ohio, vice-president and treasurer and H. C. Wilcox, secretary.

Mr. Bailey who has been mainly instrumental in building up this large enterprise in Bradford, began his Bradford business career in 1884 as private secretary to Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr. and in 1892 became associated with J. B. Etherington and Senator Emery in founding and in the subsequent management of the Bradford Hardwood Lumber Company, which now largely supplies the American Wood Rim Company the selected grade of Pennsylvania rock maple that has become celebrated in connection with its rims.

In 1899 Mr. Bailey was elected president of the American Wood Rim Company, a fact which bears fitting testimony to the high standing he has obtained in the business world.

Mr. Lobdell previously and at present, a large producer of hickory dimension stocks for the carriage trade are the pioneer manufacturers of single piece or "solid" wood rims and the name "Lobdell" has for years been a recognized insignia of high quality in wood rims and wood guards for bicycles. He is credited with the highest ability as a manufacturer and which will be seen to be required when one imagines the almost endless detail and complication entering into the production of millions of wood rims of all sizes and descriptions in every process from the evolution of the log in its native state, to the highly finished rims and guards seen on bicycles today.

Mr. Wilcox, formerly engaged with Mr. Emery in the manufacture of Flour and Flour Mill Machinery in Michigan, associated himself with the original Bradford company in 1897 and has since been closely identified with its affairs, assisting in the various re-organizations and giving his attention to the marketing of the companies products in the United States and Europe, introducing and perfecting a method of merchandising which has not only served to materially increase the volume of the company's annual sales but as well has established their products in the world's markets in a most staple manner.



Interior Bradford Saw Mill.

AMERICAN WOOD RIM COMPANY'S FACTORIES.



Geo. Champlin, D. M. Kenyon, R. D. Arntz, G. W. Knapp, W. Jack, J. A. Anderson, C. B. Anderson, C. Swartz, A. J. Hanna, F. W. Myers. Geo. Champlin, D. M. Kenyon, F. D. Arnts, C. W. Johnson, T. M. Swartz, James Whitmer, Frank Bronson, C. L. Conroce, H. Leuters, Ray Arnts, Wm. Wohlbach, B. B. Bielfelt, Chas. Kenrick, W. Stanley, E. J. Richmond, and Chas. Swift, A. B. Lucas, F. A. Bronson, I. Pierce, Wm. Saye, A. J. Morgan, D. Lyons, P. Siggins, G. B. Pitchford, G. D. Arnts, D. Daly.



G. Lucco, J. D Holden, H. Fowler, M. McIntyre, C. Scott, F. W. Grady, M. W. Knapp, F. Gardiner, G. Peterson, Juo. Lens, W. R. Kuhn, Chas.
 Toothacker.

 J. W. Coit, F. Carney, O. Cleveland,
 , W. Demler, C. J. Anderson, J. Armstrong, B. C. Hall. L. Barnard, B. R. Coulter, J. Hurley, Henry Herman, D. McIntyre, F. Johnson, W. Woodruff, W. Williams.
 C. L. Isham, H. Pierce, A. J. Morgan, J. Schmotzer, C. J. Brimmer, F. McIntyre, R. Arnts, F. Myers, W. Saye, L. Chisholm.



B. C. Middough C. M. Brown, B. C. McIntosh, Wm. Crawford, F. Monroe, Joe Hayes, Geo. Johnson, Wm. Scott, B. Wengstrom, Gus Johnson, Chas. Lindahl, Thos. Conners, T. Thos. Conners, T. J. Bucanon. W. L. Behen, Jas. McFarland, J. G. Parish, P. Gallagher, Jas. Whitman, Albert Poole, Wm. France, C. H. Phillips, C. H. Rowe, T. Dempsey, G. J. Rendy. Thos. Vaughn, Walter Burgar, B. Dunbar, Wm. Dunbar, J. H. Reynolds, Jas. Clancey, O. Ritchie, John Hartburg, C. Christison, Jas. Harding.



Oscar Johnson, Clarence Johnson, B. F. Wynkoop, A. L. Wasson, M. Hooley, A. Fortney, T. L. Hoar, S. Turano, E. A. Bucanon, John Pace, B. McKeel, J. E. Larson, Geo. Smith, J. B. Anderson, L. R. Larson, Jos. Wigler, Chas. Pace, Jas. Dunn, F. M. Laning, H. Mattison, F. Anderson, C. Hurtel, Thos. Hoar, Walter Bump.

BOVAIRD & SEYFANG MANUFACTURING CO.

The Bovaird & Seyfang Manufacturing Company has offices and plant on Davis street, covering the large area of territory extending from Main to Forman streets. This company manufactures all kinds of material for drilling and operating oil, gas and artesian wells. It is one of the largest industries in Bradford. Its material is shipped to every country on the globe where drilling tools are used.

The company was originally organized in 1875, that is to say at that time David Bovaird and J. L. Seyfang formed a co-partnership at Shamburg, Pa. In 1877 they moved their plant to Titusville and following the rush of oil seekers, came to Bradford in 1879. Originally the institution was a small affair, employing but six men, but keeping pace with the oil development and



JOHN L. SEYFANG.

mechanical inventions, the establishment gradually grew to its present magnitude, now employing (exclusive of the office force) nearly three hundred men.

In 1891 the old copartnership was dissolved and the business reorganized under the corporate name of Boyaird & Sevfang Manufacturing Company. The officers of the corporation President, O. D. Bleakley, Franklin, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, J. E. Ward, Bradford; general manager, James E. Cochran, Bradford. Mr. Seyfang at the time of the reorganization was elected president, but in 1896 he retired from active participation in the business, retaining his position on the board of directors. Mr. Boyaird was originally vicepresident of the corporation but

he withdrew some time ago to engage in other business enterprises.

Mr. Bleakley resides in Franklin, Pa. and is actively identified with the business enterprises of his home town. He is president of The Franklin Trust Co. of Franklin.

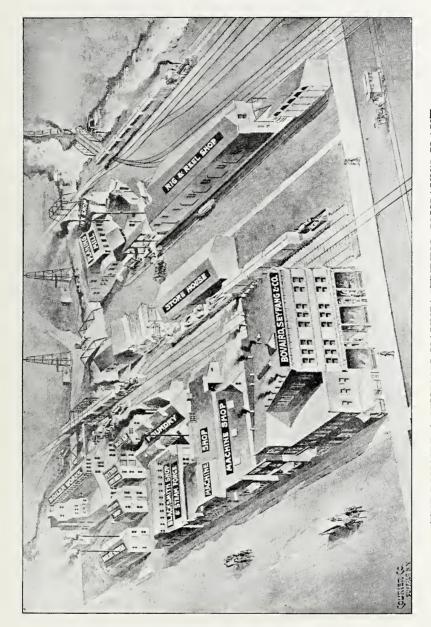
Mr. Ward is the oldest employee of the firm, having been connected with the institution since 1881. He is one of the most expert accountants in Bradford. He is treasurer of the Bradford fire department and one of the originators of Central Hose company

James E. Cochran, the general manager of the firm is well known throughout the oil country. As an operator he followed the oil excitement from Pithole to Bradford and in the days of speculation was one of the conspicuous figures on the floor of the exchange. He has been connected with the firm since 1893.

BOVAIRD & SEYFANG MANUFACTURING CO.-OFFICE.

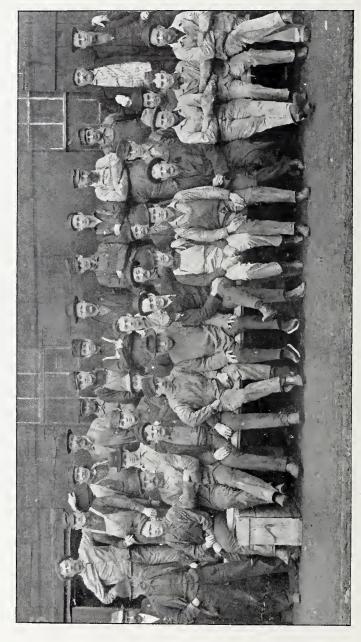


Geo. W. Bovaird, J. B. Reed, B. H. Hollingshead, A. D. Sloan, W. J. Bovaird, W. Curry, O. D. Bleakley, Pres. Jas. E. Cockran, Gen. Mgr. J. E. Ward, Secy-Treas, F. P. Isherwood.



THE BOVAIRD & SEYFANG MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PLANT.

EMPLOYEES BOVAIRD & SEYFANG MANUFACTURING CO.—MACHINE DEPT.



R. W. Mulholland, Chas. F. Seyfang, Wm. Duggan, Jr., P. M. Wheeler, Jas. Saussaman, Harry Moorehouse, Jos. Ossenbeck, J. F. Hulbert, H. Cutting, Frank Stafford, A. T. Irwin, B. B. Copeland, J.W. Perrett, Sam Baker, John Swift, Blake Gordon, Geo. Jackson, Norman Killoy, J. B. Walborn, H. S. Benedict, A. L. Barnes, Geo. Powell, Schultz, Chas. Morris, Fred Thompson, Edw. Bates, Seth Hulbert, Thos. Doherty, Badw. Fredericks, C. Hollingshead, Thos. McNulty. Thos. Back, Jos. Ruddy, Chas. Greenough, Andrew Peterson.

EMPLOYEES BOVAIRD & SEYFANG MANUFACTURING CO.—FOUNDRY DEPT.



Chas. Scully, Victor Stafford, Clayton Hooker, Thos. Brans, B. Hubbard, Walter Tole, Thos. Fair, Thos. Marshall, Wm. Taylor, John McMeechan, C. Anderson Chas. Thompson, Jno. Hickey, Jno. Thomas, Thomas, Alf Nelson, Ed. Hammer, Harry Smith, Emil Johnson, Harvey Quinn, John Marshall, J. W. Perrett, Peter Johnson.

EMPLOYEES BOVAIRD & SEYFANG MANUFACTURING CO.—BLACKSMITH DEPT.



Wm. Jordon, E. Bogardus, John Madigan, Henry Baker, Tom Clark, James Collins, Franc Mack, Wm. Walker, L. E. Cottrell J. H. Kiser, Thompson, R. McLenahan, H. J. Hayes.
R. W. Mulholland, Jas. Stronner, H. Knapp, J. Conklin, C. Bogardus, R. Wheeler, P. J. McGraw, H. Mack, C. Finger, J. Carroll, C. W. Perrett.

EMPLOYEES BOVAIRD & SEYFANG MANUFACTURING CO.—BOILER DEPT.



Ino. Sullivan, Andrew Carlson, Elmer Kerns, Jas. Clark. J. Dunlap, Geo. Stevenson, Wm. J. Kelly, Arthur Howe, Jno. Spindler, Jerome Beatty, Arthur McInnes, Chas. Covinte, Bdward Beatty, Jr., Samuel H. Grant, Edw. Beatty, H. Walker, Jno. Flahetty, Jas. McDernoft, Jno. Cameron, Geo. McCullan, Charles Gwin, Lyman Bell, Wm. Muldoon, Jas. Welty, Alfonso Myers.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH T. JONES,

One of the largest oil producers in the United States, was born June 11, 1842, in Philadelphia, Pa, attending school in his native city until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, September 10, 1861, when only 19 years old he enlisted in Company H, 91st Penna. Vol. Infantry, serving three years, participating in thirteen of the most prominent battles of the War, among them being Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg. On July 2nd, at the battle of the Wilderness, he received a slight wound and at Cold Harbor he as wounded in both feet. He entered the army as private but retired as captain at close of the war. Capt. Jones came to Bradford in 1877, where in a few years became the most extensive oil producer in the Bradford fields, owning nearly 500 producing wells. Capt. Jones took a great interest in all meas ures to benefit the community, is a Repulican in politics and in 1888

EMPLOYEES PLAINING MILL DEPARTMENT BOVAIRD & SEYFANG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



J. G. Robbens, A. Anderson, Geo. Kauffman, Frank Hall, Jas. Frisbay, Louis Shelgren John Gasper P. S. Osgood, John Dick, F. H. Hall. J. C. Brown, Oscar Wengstrom, Harry Phillips A. C. Deutler, C. V. Engstrom, J. W. Perrett, C. H. Bergman.

was appointed one of the Presidential electors from Pennsylvania. He was married in Venango County, Pa., October 15, 1876, to Miss Lou E. Blackman, and now resides with his family in Buffalo, N. Y.

L. E. HAMSHER

Was born in Livingston County, N. Y., December 31, 1843. After receiving his education he began clerking for merchants in Bristol, Ind. On August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 88th Indiana Vol.; in 1867 he embarked in the hardware business, which he continued three years. In 1870 came to the Pennsylvania oil fields. In 1876 located in Bradford and became a member of the firm of Hamsher & Weaver, which was merged into the Emery Oil Co. Mr. Hamsher was married at Bristol, Ind., to Miss Sarah G. Caldwell

S. A. HOLBROOK.

THE UNION DISH CO. (Limited)

Wooden toothpicks by the million are manufactured in Bradford. In fact the factory produces fully half the toothpicks used in the United States. The company manufacturing this useful and indispensible article is known as the Union Dish Company (Limited) and while the firm manufactures butter dishes and butchers wood skewers, the main business is toothpicks.

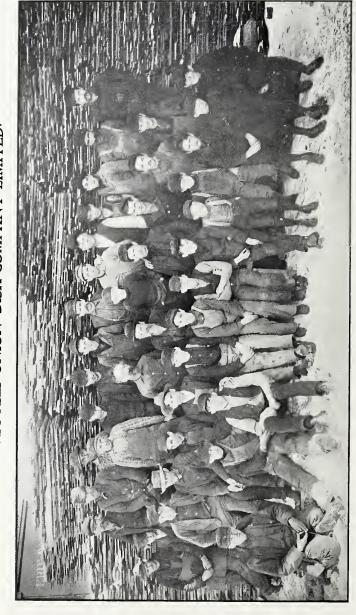
Over one hundred hands and a large number of curiously arranged machines are used to transform huge logs into the slims slip that are seen on every hotel table in the country. The material used is yellow birch. To supply the demand of the trade the

company uses one thousand cords annually and does a business amounting in round numbers to \$100,000. The territory covered is the United States. Agents for this company are located in all the large cities, and as stated



UNION DISH COMPANY'S PLANT.

EMPLOYEES UNION DISH COMPANY LIMITED.



C. Martin, Chas. Beach, Windsor, D. Price, Eckelberger, C. Calhoon, W. Clow, Chamberlain. M. Patterson, J. Razie, R. Ward, J. Finnan, Brwin, W. Ferrlong, Eckelberger
R. Cowans, J. G. Fisher, G. Beahm, C. A. Downing, S. Whipple, B. Johnson, McIntyre, W. Martin, W. Berger, L. Crafold, C. Sherman, T. Beaman, W. Ferlong, Helsinger, S. Hutchinson, C. M. S. S. Richard, F. O'Neill, J. Crawford,

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above sell nearly half the number of toothpicks used in the entire country.

The business was organized in 1886 with a small plant at East Bradford. Fire destroying the plant in 1900 the company removed to its present location on Davis street.

The officers of the company are: Dr. A. M. Straight, president; J. G. Fisher, vice-president; S. A. Holbrook, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

Mr. Holbrook was born at Kelloggsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 7, 1851, and spent his boyhood days in that place. In 1875 he removed to Geneva, Ohio, where he opened a drug store and also sold groceries. In 1880 he came to Bradford, remaining in the city a year, then removing to Belmont, N. Y., where he started a factory. In 1886 he sold his interest in the Belmont factory and returned to Bradford and engaging in his present business. He is also connected with other important business enterprises. He is one of the stockholders in the Berney Bottling works, the Bradford Steel Company, the Bovaird & Seyfang Manufacturing Company, the Holley Motor Company and is also interested in a timber tract in Tennessee of 60,000 acres.

THE OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY.

Mr. John Eaton, president of the Oil Well Supply Company, has been in the oil well supply business since the fall of 1861 and can therefore be properly called the father of the business. No other person has been in the business any such length of time. His company has grown from a very small beginning until now it has a large number of manufactories and is the only establishment that within itself practically makes everything required to drill and operate No other concern has equal facilities or capacity. Mr. Eaton first became interested in the supply business in 1861, when clerking for Joseph Nason & Co. of New York city, and has followed it closely ever since. In 1867 he commenced business on his own account. Two years later he formed the firm of Eaton & Cole, which was succeeded by The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and New York City. In 1878 the Oil Well Supply Company, Limited, (a partnership under the laws of Pennsylvania) was formed by the union of several rival concerns, including the supply department of The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company. the present corporation succeeded the limited company. Mr. Eaton has been the head of these various concerns, and his career is practically a history of the oil well supply industry.

The progress of the business is well shown by the illustration, "The Old and The New." Both derricks are drawn to the same scale. The derrick of the first well was 34 feet high, while the modern derrick is 84 feet high. The first well was "kicked" down by a spring pole, and several months were required to reach a depth of 69 feet. It is not uncommon now to drill over 100 feet in a day. The tools which drilled the first well weighed less than 100 pounds; today a set of tools weighs nearly 4,000 pounds.

Engines and boilers were first used in 1860. The engine was mounted on a portable boiler, the latter being seldom larger than 10 horse-power. The

kind most commonly used was called the "Washington" and was made at Newburg, N. Y. Today the boilers are 25 horse-power, and the engines from 15 to 25 horse-power. When forced, they will develop over 50 horse-power.

The business of the Oil Well Supply Company is divided into three departments: The main office and headquarters are at Pittsburg, under the charge of Mr. Eaton, who also manages a rolling mill and pipe works. Here there are also large tool and machine shops. Mr. Eaton has the oversight of an extensive boiler plant, recently erected at Oswego, N. Y., which plant is supplied with the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of

OFFICERS OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY.



J. C. PALMER.

Secretary.

LOUIS BROWN.

Treasurer.

boilers for drilling purposes. Mr. Kenton Chickering, one of the vice-presidents of the company, has charge of the Oil City department, comprising an engine works, forging and machine shops, etc. Forty-two acres of land in the suburbs of Oil City have recently been purchased, on which eighteen large steel buildings are in course of erection. This will not only afford increased facilities for manufacturing, but will enable the company to center its principal manufacturing interests at that point. The Bradford department, formerly in charge of Mr. E. T. Howes, one of the vice-presidents of the company, is now under the direction of Mr. John McCrum, who has long

been identified with the company. This department comprises a tool and machine shop and a wood working shop, where derricks and all wooden material in connection with the business are manufactured. The company also has a large wood working plant at Parkersburg, W. Va., where derrick rigs, etc. are manufactured. The company has sucker rod mills at Van Wert, Ohio, and Poplar Bluffs, Mo, which can cut up logs six feet in diameter and 35 feet in length. The growth of the Oil Well Supply Company (and its predecessors) has been from a nominal capital to its present capital of \$1,500,000, and surplus of over two million dollars.

A large amount of the manufactures of the company are exported. This branch of the business is steadily increasing. Goods have been, or are being



JOHN McCRUM.

sent to the oil fields of Russia, Galicia in Austria, Romania, Peru, India, Japan, China, the Islands of Java and Sumatra and other countries. The industry has developed so greatly and become so perfected in the United States that foreigners are obliged to look to this country for suitable supplies, as they are not manufactured to any extent in other countries, so that, in many branches, the United States has a monopoly of the business.

In addition to the three principal departments, Pittsburg, Oil City and Bradford, it has a large number of branch stores, agencies and connections, located at the principal oil producing centers in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West

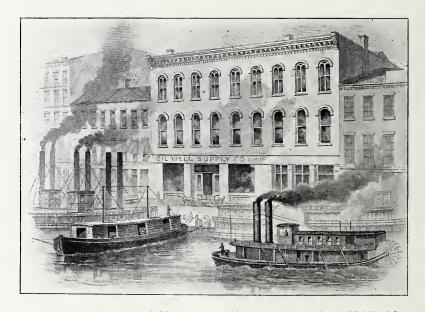
Virginia, Texas, Colorado, California, Japan, London, Russia, etc. The company also has an office and store in New York City and attends to the export trade from that point. The business is greatly diversified and is not confined to any one district or location.

The catalogue issued by the company shows the extent and diversity of the business. The illustrations show the sizes of the principal plants. At Oil City, Pa., the company has a natural gas plant to supply the factories, the furnaces being specially adapted to use natural gas. It owns a large amount of gas territory and a pipe line with about ten miles of pipe, and all proper appointment to conduct natural gas from the field to the factories. There is a large supply of natural gas. It is the best fuel known for manufacturing purposes.

The improvement in tools for drillings and operating oil wells, since 1860, has been great. Nearly all of the improved appliances have been covered by patents. The Oil Well Supply Company has had the control (in most cases the ownership) of nearly all of the patents of any value. This branch of the business receives careful attention. Inventors are warmly welcomed. New inventions are carefully examined and tested, and all valuable patents are secured.

Owing to the large stocks of the company, and its exclusive manufacture of many articles, it is safe to say there are but few deep wells in any part of the world which do not, directly or indirectly secure a part of their equipment from the Oil Well Supply Company.

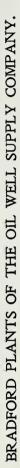
At the Paris Exposition, in 1900, the Oil Well Supply Company made a practical exhibit of the drilling of an artesian well by what is known as the

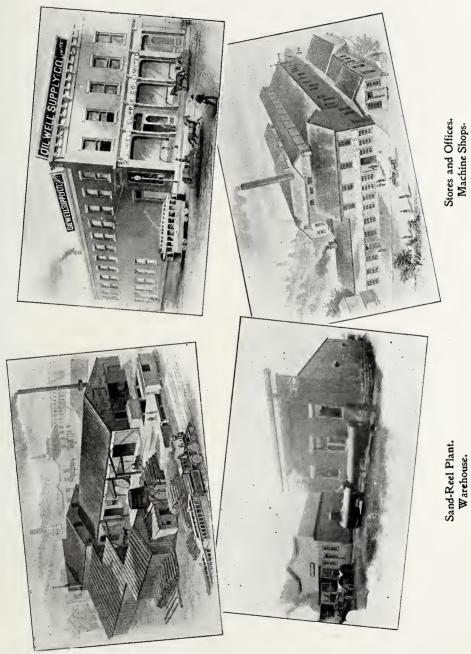


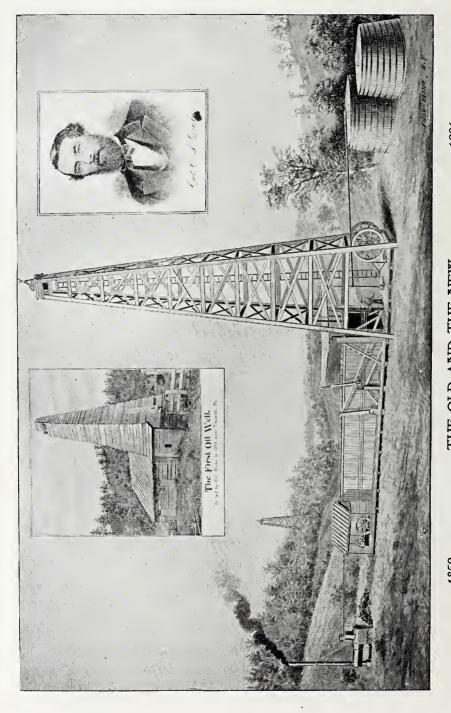
HOME OFFICE AT PITTSBURG OF THE OIL WELL SUPPLY CO.

"American" process of drilling (the manner in which wells are drilled in the oil and gas fields of this country). The well was drilled 1,950 feet in 35 days. The shortest time in which a well of equal depth had previously been drilled in Paris was three years, the last well which was drilled requiring five years time. These wells were drilled by what is known as the "Belgian" process.

In addition to the Grand Prix received by the company for its fine display, it also received the commendation of scientific and practical men from all parts of the world who visited the Paris Exposition, for the rapid and excellent manner in which the work was done. The entire outfit was only such as is in common use throughout the oil and gas regions of the United States, and was operated by American workmen.



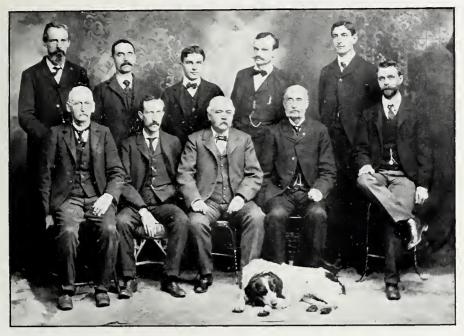




Modern Oil Well, Height of Derrick, 84 Feet. 1901. THE OLD AND THE NEW. Both Derricks Drawn to the Same Scale, The First Oil Well, Height of Derrick 34 Feet, 1859.

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EMPLOYEES OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY-OFFICE.



W. H. Conklin, P. O'Connell, Chas. R. Chase, Sterns Marshall, J. M. Frawlev, W. P. Hendershott, J. Christie, T. A. Sangster, I. G. Howe, J. W. Willis.

EMPIRE OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY—WAREHOUSE.



I. Burlingann, M. W. Heath, J. C. Wick, G. Logan, I. Fee, A. C. Thomas, C. Buler, J. S. Brown,

EMPLOYEES OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY—MACHINE SHOP.



Ira Burlingame, Dan Blake, Phillip Hess, F. E. Leonhart, C. E. Seeley, J. A. Miskell, C. V. Williams, W. H. McCleary, F. P. Thompson, M. Mack, P. H. Donobue, W. G. Long, J. P. Flanagan, Frank Mack, M. Mack, H. Reiners, Jas. Commiskey, Jno. O'Comonor, John Mabevitit, Geo. Long, D. O'Hern, J. W. Slattery, Chas. McGinnis, T. McGraw, Jas. Echoe, Geo. Squire, Peter Swift.

Joe Leonard, R. E. Griffith, J. P. Clark, Tom Clark, Frank Ward, Fred Thompson, G. M. Gordon.

EMPLOYEES E. R. CALDWELL & COMPANY.



J. Kessler, J. Hackett, I. Orcutt, J. Boyle, B. Daly, A. McGuire, F. Newett, R. Helenbrook, G. Francis, F. Housel, W. Spellman, L. Oakly, H. Starr, G. Snow, H. Marks, G. Sheperdson, N. Pitts, G. Koester, W. Keding, F. Clerderline, B. N. Ball, W. Coffey, J. M. Housel, A. Braum, L. Crawford, A. Ogfen, B. Kerstetter, B. R. Caldwell, M. Grant, S. Famnin, W. Kelly, C. Tate, R. Housel, W. Crawford, A. Ogfen, B. Kerstetter, B. R. Caldwell, M. Grant, S. Famnin, W. Kelly, C. Tate, R. Housel, W. Staley, J. Becker, M. Hahn.

S. R. DRESSER,

Patentee and manufacturer of specialties for oil and gas wells and lines has a large establishment located at No. 15 Patent avenue. His goods are specialties of his own invention, all of which are useful for the purpose for which they were intended. Among the specialties which he manufactures may be enumerated an improved oil and gas well packer, wall fasteners, casing heads, rubber plugs, pipe couplings, sleeves, clamps, crosses, tees, ells, etc. The pipe couplings are made in six styles. The first line laid with this coupling was at Malta, Ohio, in 1891 and this line has never leaked or pulled apart or cost a dollar for repairs. Lines have also been laid in various



S. R. DRESSER.

sections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and New York and always with satisfactory results.

Mr. Dresser commenced his commercial career as a clerk in a small store in La Fayette, Indiana, when a young man. In 1865 he went to West Virginia to engage in the oil business and remained there until 1872 when he removed to Parkers Landing, Butler county, Pa. He also operated in the oil fields about Foxburg and Millerstown, removing to Bradford in 1878 and continuing the business of producer for two years. In 1880 he invented his oil and gas well packer and commenced its manufacture. The value and

convenience of this packer speedily built up a large trade and other inventions followed.

Mr. Dresser has exhibited his inventions at all important expositions and at this writing has a fine exhibit at the Pan-American at Buffalo.

In his busy life Mr. Dresser has found time to take an interest in public affairs. During his stay at Millerstown he was a member of the school board of that village, and after removing to Bradford he served a term on the common and subsequently on the select council. He is one of the directors of the Carnegie Library Association and president of the Masonic Temple Association, a corporation that has paid in 75 per cent. of the capital stock and expended \$8,000 in improvements upon the building in the brief period of eleven years, a fact that reflects credit upon the management.



B. P. NUSBAUM.

FELIX STEINBERGER.

Mr. Dresser was born in Litchfield, Hillsdale county, Michigan, February 1, 1842. His parents were Parker and Lydia (Cronkhyte) Dresser, the former a native of Massachusetts, of English descent and the latter a native of New York, of Dutch descent. The father died in 1872, the mother in 1875.

PHILIP NUSBAUM & CO.

Manufacturers of wood alcohol, acetate of lime and acetic acid. This business was organized in 1887 and was one of the first of the kind to be located in the Tuna Valley.

The works are located four miles west of Bradford on the west branch of the Erie railroad. They have a capacity of seven thousand cords of wood annually and provide employment for fifty men. The chemicals manufactured are sold in every section of the United States and also exported. The members of the firm are Philip Nusbaum, Felix Steinberger and Bennett Nusbaum, three well known business men. Philip Nusbaum, senior member of the firm, was born in Russia in 1831. He came to Buffalo in the fifties and subsequently removed to Titusville where he engaged in the grocery business, remaining there during the oil excitement. Removing to Bradford in June 1876, he opened a grocery, one of the first in the city, and he remained in business until 1881, when he sold to the firm of Nusbaum & Steinberger and subsequently became the head of the firm manufacturing chemicals. He is also an extensive oil producer and a stockholder in the Tuna Glass Company.

Bennett Nusbaum, son of Philip Nusbaum, was born in Buffalo in 1858. He was associated with his father in the grocery business until 1881, when he assumed control in company with Mr. Steinberger. In 1887 he engaged with Philip Nusbaum and F. Steinberger in the manufacture of wood alcohol, and oil production. He is also a stockholder in the Tuna Glass Company and a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges.

Felix Steinberger was born in Hungary, June 10, 1856, educated in Hungary and the public schools of New York city. Engaging for a time in the fire insurance business, he was attracted by the oil excitement of the seventies and he lost no time in making for the oil regions of western Pennsylvania. He was in Pithole in 1870 and operated extensively in other sections of the oil belt. In 1880 he located in Bradford, and a year later became associated with his brother-in-law, Bennett Nusbaum, in the wholesale and retail grocery business. Later, as previously stated, he became interested in the chemical works.

Mr. Steinberger interested in other important business enterprises. He is a stockholder in the Tuna Glass Company, of which company he is also vice-president. He is largely interested in the Electrose Manufacturing Company of New York, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Steinberger served two terms on the common council from 1882 to 1888 and was mentioned as nominee on the democratic ticket for mayor of the city. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and a past grand of the Odd Fellows lodge.

AUGUSTUS THERON NEWELL.

Augustus Theron Newell, one of the pioneers of Bradford, was born in Dover, Mass., in 1811, being a descendant of Abraham Newell, who came to this country from England in 1634. His boyhood days were spent in Needham and Brookline, suburbs of Boston. He entered a shoe and leather store in Boston as a clerk, and afterwards became established as a proprietor in the same business. Being the oldest son of a large family of boys, it fell to his lot to assist his younger brothers in embarking in business. This he did, among the firms established being the large wholesale boot and shoe store of Newell Brothers in New York City. In 1839 he married Jane Nichols, of Newton, Mass. Three children, Ellen F., John N. and Harriet A. were born. In 1884 Mrs. Newell died. About the year 1850, Mr. Newell, having disposed of his shoe and leather store in Boston, came "west" to Bradford, where his brother-in-law, Daniel Kingsbury lived and was the owner of vast tracts of

land, and was interested in building railroads, lumbering, coal mining and developing the natural resources of this section of the country. Mr. Newell brought with him a stock of merchandise, and opened a store at the corner of Congress and Main streets, in a building known as the "Old Red Store," which is still standing on the latter street. He also became actively engaged in lumbering, coal mining and farming. In connection with Daniel Kingsbury, he opened coal veins at Marshburg and Lafayette.

About the time Mr. Newell came here, he married Caroline Rogers Bradford. Five children, Ida E., Jessie B., Georgie C., William C. and Willard A. were the fruits of this union. His wife died in 1883.



A. T. NEWELL.

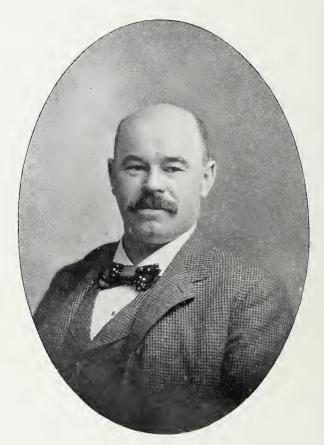
Mr. Newell always took an active interest in politics as a Whig and as a republican. He was a delegate from Boston to the convention which nominated William Henry Harrison, candidate for President. He was a charter member of the Faneuil Hall Society, of which Wendell Phillips was the leader, and was one of the earliest to be identified in the cause of abolition of slavery. During the war he served as enrolling officer in McKean county and afterwards was for many years Justice of the Peace, earning the title of "Judge," by which in his later years he was always designated. He acquired large interests in land in Bradford and in the surrounding country and in 1875 took a very active interest in leasing land for oil pur-

poses, having secured for Post & Book the leases which afterwards made them rich. In 1876 he took a prominent part in establishing the Citizen's Hose Company. He built their first hose house which was afterwards bought by the city. At different times he owned or controlled the "Theatre Comique," the "Academy of Music" and the "Peoples' Theatre." In 1881 he built the "Newell Block" at the corner of Main and Webster streets.

In 1885 he retired from business, transferring all his real estate to his oldest son John N., as trustee and providing that when he should die the property should be equally divided among his eight children. In 1886 he went to New York, where he died in 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years. His remains were brought to this city and were interred in Oak Hill cemetery.

THE BRADFORD BREWING COMPANY.

This prosperous corporation made its bid for public favor in 1900 in which year it was established with the following officers: John Eckhart, Jr., president; D. McLaughlin, vice-president; Delevan Emery, secretary; Robert Bauer, treasurer; G. C. Fagnan, William Barnsdell, directors. The company brews lager beer only and makes a specialty of the purity of its production. The only ingredients used in making the beer is malt, hops, yeast and pure water. The local trade is large, the product of the company



JOHN ECKHART, Jr.

being on sale in all the leading hotels, cafes, etc. The company also has an excellent outside trade in McKean county and various sections of Western New York.

The plant is advantageously located on 4th street near the Erie railroad tracks. The buildings which are large and well equipped with all the requirements of a first class brewery, are made of brick. The storage capacity of the plant is 5,000 barrels and the company brews about 20,000 barrels annually. They have lately added a complete bottling department which addition was an immediate success.

John Eckhart, Jr., the president of the corporation, commenced his business career as a cabinet maker. He learned the trade before he had attained his majority and in 1877 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Salamanca, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. His next venture was in the west, where he engaged in the cattle business. Returning east in 1881, he entered the employ of Adam Sanders, who conducted a meat business in Salamanca. In 1882 he entered the shops of the New York, Lake Erie & Western, now the Erie road at Salamanca, building new cars for the U. T. L. line. Three years later, 1885, he came to Bradford to take the responsible



BRADFORD BREWERY.

position of foreman and wreck master of the Erie road, which position he held until March 1, 1898. On that date he left the railroad to engage in the manufacture of window glass and the glass factory which he started at Hazelhurst, contributed materially to the progress and prosperity of Bradford and made McKean county an important factor in the window glass business of the world. Outside of his business activities, Mr. Ekhart has found time to mingle socially with his friends and he is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Home Circle.

Mr. Eckhart was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1857 and educated in the public schools of New York city and Salamanca, N. Y.

EMPLOYEES BRADFORD BREWERY.



John Burton, Agnes McZuire, John Eckhart Jr., Jos. Sneider, Otto Faiss, Jacob Scheibly, John McLaughlin, Chas. Reis, Wm. Schneller, Ben. Sackarnd.

EMPLOYEES BRADFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.



J. F. Ballard, S. L. Clarke, Chas. Marris, G. W. Smith, Harry Locke, Jas. Atkins, Jno. Scatt.

BRADFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO.

The Bradford Electric Light and Power Company was organized in 1889, with an authorized capital of \$85,000.00. An extensive plant was located at No. 48 and 50 Chestnut street. This plant is equipped with the latest and best modern machinery. It has four arc machines and four incandescent machines with a capacity of 4,500 lights. It was the first central station to adopt the gas engine in place of the ordinary steam engine, and is the largest electric light plant in the world using it. The engines are about 700 H. P.

The directors of the company are: George H. Potter, D. W. Robertson, David Phillips, W. C. Walker, John Fitzgibbons, T. F. Conneelly, J. H. Rose. The officers are: President, George H. Potter; vice-president, D. W. Robertson; secretary and manager, J. H. Rose; treasurer, F. Hamilton.



BRADFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

The plant provides the people of Bradford with a first class service and a much lower rate than is usually charged by similar corporations elsewhere. Street lighting is furnished at practically the cost of production.

Mr Rose, the manager has had charge of the plant from its inauguration, is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business, and therefore fully qualified to manage the plant in an efficient and economical manner.

JOHN LEY.

Mr. Ley located in Bradford during the oil excitement of the seventies and besides being extensively interested in oil production is a manufacturer of tools and oil well supplies. The plant is located at 30-32 34 Corydon street.

STANDARD WOOD COMPANY.

Which furnishes employment for 200 people in Bradford with its buildings and yards, covers an area of seven acres and is equipped with the most modern machinery. This company practically controls the kindling wood business of the United States. The company was organized eight years ago by the Blaisdell brothers. They originally began in a small way, manufacturing kindling wood from kiln dried slabs and by strict attention to business developed the business to its present proportions. The company now



P. C. BLAISDELL.

owns ten factories and large timber tracts in Pennsylvania and other states and has a capacity of 400,000 bundles of kindling wood per day.

As stated above the plant is equipped with the most modern machinery which is operated by a compressed air process, the invention of the company.

The business was located in Bradford in 1891. It is one of the substantial industrial enterprises of the city.

Mr. P. C. Blaisdell, manager of the Standard Wood Company, was born at Winterport, Maine, in 1858. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Winterport and at the age of sixteen he went to Brooklyn, N. Y. His first business venture was with his brothers, at Hawley, Pa.

There they erected a small kindling wood plant, which plant in 1886 they removed to Carrolton, N. Y. and begun operations on a larger scale. In 1891 he removed to Bradford, where he is now an esteemed and honored citizen.

Mr. Blaisdell has erected several fine houses in the city. He is an active member of the Bradford Board of Trade.

HON. A. F. BANNON, SENATOR.

Senator Bannon was born at Blossburg, Pa., in 1847. From the age of 12 to 22 he labored with his father in the mines obtaining an education by attending night school. In 1870 he engaged in the grocery business at Blossburg, which he continued until 1875, when he accepted a contract to



THE STANDARD WOOD COMPANY'S PLANT.

build the Elmira and State Line Railroad. In 1877 he came to the oil country in the employ of the Erie Railroad at Kendall Creek. The following year he embarked in the coal business. Discovering oil on his property, he sold out his coal interest and soon became one of the most extensive oil producers. Senator Bannon was one of the original members of the Producers Protective Association. In 1880 he was elected coroner of McKean County on the Republican ticket and in 1883 was chairman of the Republican County Committee. In 1884 he was elected Sheriff of McKean county. In 1889 he was elected Reading Clerk of the State Senate and in 1891 Journal Clerk of the same body. In 1892 he was elected State Senator from his district, comprising McKean, Tioga and Potter counties, and subsequently re-elected in 1896.

WATSON AND MEACHEM.

This firm, one of the oldest manufacturers in the city, was organized in 1879, by Alex Watson and E. S. Crooker, for the manufacture of rig irons, wheels and wooden tanks. Two years later Mr. Crooker retired, Mr. Watson continuing the business alone until 1890, when Mr Meachem bought an interest. The plant now is one of the busiest, most thriving factories of



ALEXANDER WATSON.

Bradford, having several buildings on Hilton street and their products are to be found in most of the oil fields of the United States and foreign countries. Mr. Alex Watson was born in Elgin, Morganshire, Scotland, coming to this country in 1842, locating in the Pennsylvania oil fields in 1865. Mr. Meachem was born in England, spending his younger days in Canada. He came to Bradford in 1879.

A. B. SMITH CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Manufacturers of wood alcohol, acetete of lime and charcoal plant, located in Bradford and Red House, N. Y. The business was founded in 1887, but the present company was not incorporated until 1891. The officers of the company are W. W. Smith, president; F. W. Davis, vice-president; W. W. Bell, treasurer; E. S. Newhill, secretary.

Abel B. Smith, the founder of this corporation was a well known resident of Bradford. Born in Lebanon, Connecticut in 1827, he soon removed to Buffalo and after obtaining an excellent education he engaged for a time in the elevator business. Seeking a wider field of activity he removed to Chicago and purchased large tracts of improved real estate.



WATSON & MEACHEM'S FACTORY.

The big Chicago fire swept away his possessions and he like many others was left to begin the battle anew. Undaunted he came to the oil country and joined the army of producers who had begun to develop those regions. Fortune again smiled upon him. In 1887, in company with his brother, E. T. Smith, he established a wood alcohol works and in 1891 as previously stated, incorporated the business under the name of the A. B. Smith Chemical Company. The founder died in New York city May 3, 1897.

BOVAIRD & COMPANY,

Dealers in oil well supplies, office and establishment at the rear of 143 Main street, have been in business six years. The members of the firm are: D. Bovaird, Sr., J. H. Bovaird and W. J. Bovaird. The firm deals in all kinds of oil well supplies.

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SOPHONOUS A. MUNDY,

Dealer in real estate and lumber, office corner Pine and Washington streets, was born in Bradford county, Pa., May 3, 1858 and educated in Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa. His first employment was with Scatcherd & Son, of Buffalo. This firm are large dealers in lumber and Mr. Mundy was their purchasing agent. He remained with them four years and came to Bradford in 1883. Forming a partnership with W. S. Weed, under the firm name of W. S. Weed & Co, he embarked in the lumber business on a large scale and it may not be out of place here to note the fact that this firm has







DAVID BOVAIRD.

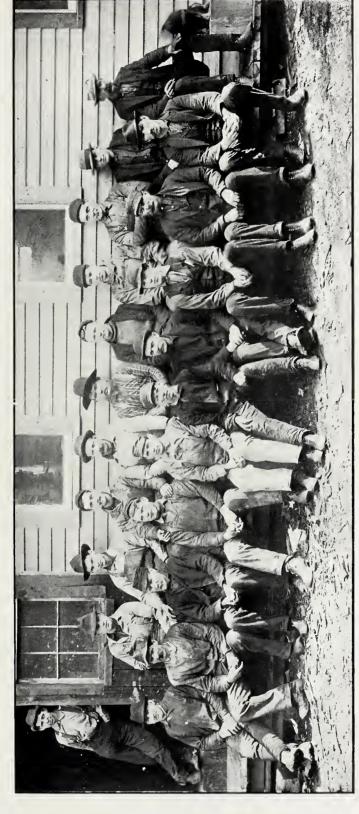
owned and cleared over forty thousand acres of timber land in McKean and adjoining counties and still have large timber interests in various sections of the country, doing a business of about half a million dollars per year. On account of the death of Mr. Weed the partnership was dissolved February 1901, Mr. Mundy assuming the entire business.

Four years ago Mr. Mundy engaged in the real estate business. Since that time he has built fifty houses in Bradford and now owns valuable allotments. He has been trustee and treasurer of the M E church of Bradford for the past eight years. He is president of the Ketner, St. Mary's and Shawmut railroad which is used for hauling coal and lumber.

BENJAMIN F. HAZELTON.

Deceased. This history would be incomplete without a mention of the late B. F.-Hazelton, as the monuments to his enterprises are to be found all over this section. But it was not only or chiefly as a successful business man that

EMPLOYEES BOVAIRD & COMPANY.



Loring Jones, B. J. Wilson, Ralph Fay, Wm. Crawford, Fred Roth, Rhody McGowan, Frank Leipold, John Jackson, Jos. Crawford Jr. Fred Horrigan, Wm. Duucan, John Dawley, M. H. Bradluy, J Crawford, Jr., Walter Sheehan, Joe Slingerland, Fred Banyon, C. J. Filck, Mike Cowmean, Thos. Slavin, Dennis O'Neil.

Mr. Hazelton was known, but as one active in religious work and liberal to a remarkable degree in contributions to causes calculated to promote the material and moral welfare of the community. His leadership was that of deeds, not of words, and his prominence was due in great measure to public recognition of the solidity of his judgment, the liberality of his spirit and the integrity of his character. Mr. Hazelton's career affords an object lesson which should be a guide and an inspiration to youth, it shows that energy, industry and a fixed purpose can mold opportunities to the will of him who has in him the right elements. Benjamin F. Hazelton was born at Machais,



S. A. MUNDY.
See Article, page 164.

Cattaraugus county, N. Y., March 26, 1847. When he was six years of age, his parents moved to a farm near Waterford, Erie county, Pa., where they resided for about nine years. At the age of eight years, young Hazelton was given a team to drive and handled lumber from the mills to Erie City, a distance of 15 miles. Shortly after this, the oil excitement on Oil Creek broke out and he went to what was then known as Buchanan farm, but later at Rauseville, where he was engaged in helping to drill oil wells by horse power. He was present when the great Rouse well was struck, and when it burned. In the winter of 1861-62, when, though not 15 years old and too young to enlist, he joined the army. He was in the battle of Shiloh, where

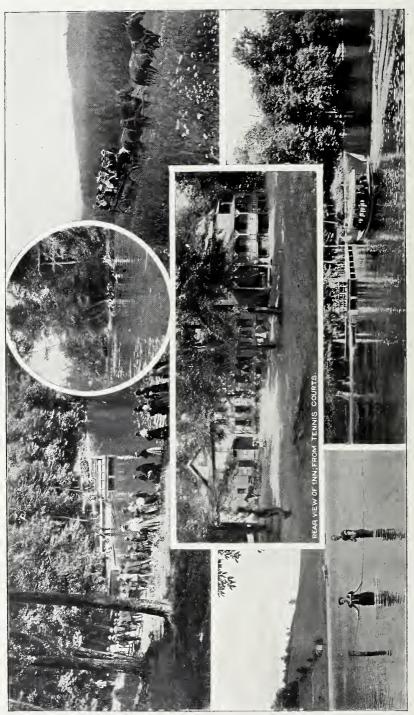
his regiment went in 1,100 strong and came out with less than 300 men. After this battle he was sent as nurse with hospital boats to Pittsburg.

In the spring of 1864, Mr. Hazelton joined his parents at Oconomowoc, Wis., where they had moved a year previous. Here he purchased a meat market, giving only his word for the purchase price. He accumulated several hundred dollars in this business, but feeling the need of an education, he entered the preparatory department of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. Keeping up his studies here for two years by teaching district schools in



B. F. HAZELTON.

winter and working in the harvest fields during his summer vacation. He then entered the University proper, but sickness kept him home for a year. On his recovery, he took a business course in the Washington Commercial College, Madison, Wis. It was here he made the acquaintance of Miss Clarissa Florence Purple, daughter of assistant state treasurer, C. H. Purple, who became his wife the following year, 1869. At the age of 24, Mr. Hazelton had charge of heavy grading and rock work on the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and upon its completion was given a train but resigned to accept a position with J. W. Woodruff & Co., Green Bay. It was here he first acquired an insight into the lumber business, remaining with J. W. Woodruff & Co. until 1878, when he came to Bradford to accept a



position as foreman at the Bradford Oil Company's mill on the west branch and within a few months he and his brother, A. L. Hazelton, had secured the mill property of said firm and for several years enjoyed a large business. In 1884 Mr. Hazelton assumed sole control. He purchased more timber land and built another mill on the West Branch and had charge of the construction and management of the West Branch railroad until its purchase by the Erie. Mr. Hazelton purchased a large amount of timber lands in Elk county where he built one of the finest mills in the state. He planned out the village of Glen Hazel and built the necessary railroad to connect with the Erie system. He also founded the town of Hazelhurst in 1890, which since his death has grown to be a thriving town, several factories having located there. The estate organized the Gas and Water works and Glass factory still retaining an interest in the same.

Mr. Hazelton was engaged in various other enterprises, one in particular which has been enjoyed by many people all over this section is Hazelmere inn and park at Lime lake, where the estate has acquired water power and has built grist flour mills. Besides a widow, Mr. Hazelton left three sons, Frank P., Courtney E. and Benjamin F., Jr. and two daughters, Bess Florence and Clarissa, all members of the family reside in Bradford. The estate and business enterprise being continued under the able management of Mr. Frank P. Hazelton and Courtney E. Hazelton. Mr. B. F. Hazelton was prominent in the following orders: Member of Union lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., Bradford Council, No. 43, R. & I. M. and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. P.

THE ROCK GLYCERINE COMPANY.

The Rock Glycerine company has a factory amid the McKean county hills a short distance from Howard Junction. The appearance of the factory interiorly and exteriorly is clearly shown in the accompanying illustrations which are about the first ever made of establishments of this kind, and therefore further description is unnecessary.

The company was organized about 1882 as a co-partnership. Two years ago the present corporation was formed. The officers are: President, R. A. Dempsey; secretary, L. M. Dempsey, treasurer, Harry Dempsey; directors, M. A. Howard, T. Benton. The main offices of the company are located at No. 46 Main street, Bradford, with branch offices at Kane, Pa. and Wellsville, N. Y.

Nitro glycerine, dynamite and torpedoes are manufactured. 'Among the brands worthy of mention are the "Nonpareil," "Excelsior," "Eclipse," "Rockite," blasting geletin, etc.

The product is shipped to every point east of the Mississippi and to Mexico, Texas and Colorado, in fact everywhere where heavy explosives are used.

The capacity of the plant is 2,080,000 pounds of dynamite per year and 5,000 pounds of nitro glycerine per day. The shipments average four or five cars per month.

The company is capitalized at \$50,000, but is soon to increase its capital stock to \$100,000.

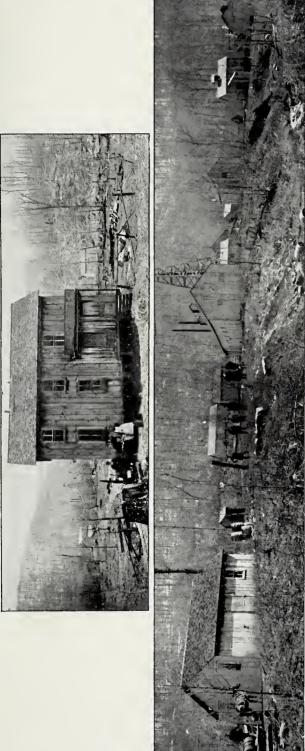
Hon. Richard A. Dempsey, president of the Rock Glycerine Company, was born at Venango county, Pa., April 26, 1873, educated in the common schools of Venango county, followed the occupations of lumbering and farming until 1862, and in August of that year enlisted in Co. E of the 121st Pennsylvania volunteers and was promoted to first lieutenant. Near Petersburg, October 1, 1864 he was captured by the enemy and kept a prisoner in Salisbury N. C. prison three months and two weeks. Escaping at last he made his way to the Union lines in Tennessee.



HON. R. A. DEMPSEY.

Returning to Pennsylvania at the close of the war, he engaged for a time in the mercantile business and subsequently in oil producing and oil refining. In 1882 he became a member of the firm from which the Rock Glycerine Company was organized. He has also been interested in the cattle business in Kansas.

Mr. Dempsey early took an active interest in public affairs. He served two terms as postmaster, one in Venango county and the other in McKean county, was a member of the McKean county board of supervisors, served a term as township auditor, was coroner of McKean county, a member of the board of water commissioners of the city of Bradford and for two terms was mayor of

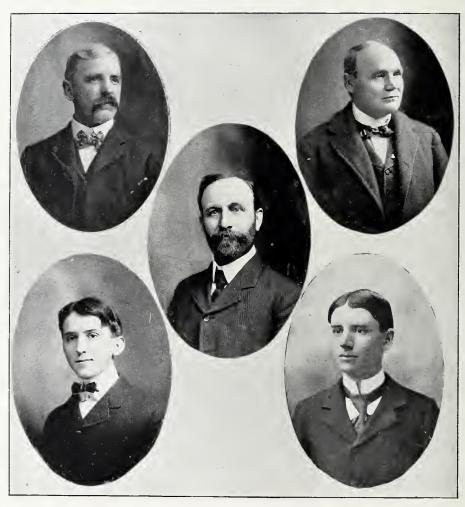




THE PLANT OF THE ROCK GLYCERINE COMPANY.

the city. In 1896 he was honored by an election as member of the United States House of Representatives and his record was such that he was re-elected in 1898 and is now the representative of his district. He was married in November 1859 to Martha E. Campbell and they have four children, Mary, wife of Frank Howard, Lizzie, Nora and Lulu. He is a member of the G. A. R. and has held all the important offices in Bradford post, No. 141. He is

OFFICERS TUNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



W. A. Warner, Mgr. Factory. John Branschard, Draftsman.

W. H. Pennis, Secy-Treas.

M. J. Benjamin, Mgr. Bld. Dep't.
A. C. Laraway, Book Keeper.

also a member of the Odd Fellows and is one of the substantial and popular citizens of Bradford.

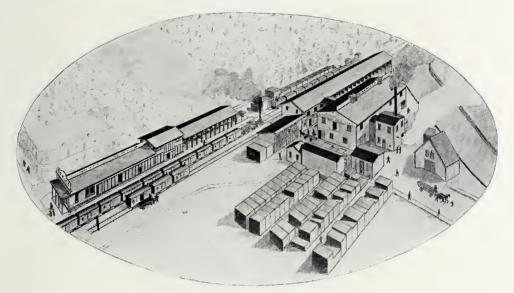
TUNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

One of the leading manufacturing establishments of Bradford is the large wood-working plant of the Tuna Manufacturing Co., located on Mechanic street and extending along the Erie railroad to Charlotte avenue.

This company manufacture and deal in flooring, siding, mouldings, frames, doors, sash, scroll work, turning, office and store fixtures and fine interior wood finishing. Beside their factory work, the company employ a competent architect and draftsman and carry on an extensive contracting and building business extending throughout north-western Pennsylvania and western New York, employing skilled mechanics in all branches.

The company was organized about five years ago and consists of W. H. Dennis, M. J. Benjamin, W. A. Warner and W. W. Bell.

W. H. Dennis, the secretary and treasurer of the company has been identified with the building business in Bradford since 1877, having moved to this city from Carbondale, Pa. in September of that year. As a member of the firm of Jones, Dennis & Booth and later of Dennis & Booth, he has assisted in erecting a large proportion of the public and private buildings of



TUNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PLANT.

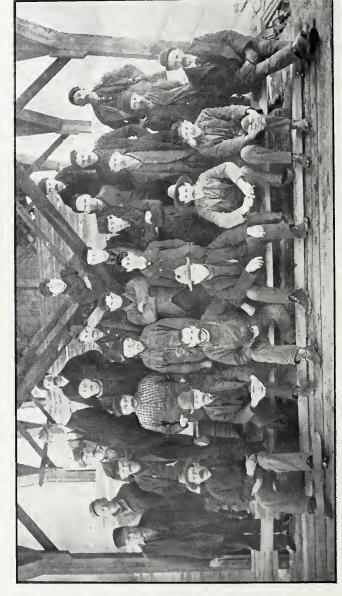
the city. Mr. Dennis is also engaged in the real estate business and now owns some valuable real estate in the city.

In politics Mr. Dennis is a third party prohibitionist. He has also assisted in the organization and support of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bradford and was for a number of years in succession elected its president.

Marion J. Benjamin is the manager of the building operations of the Tuna Mfg. Co. He was born in Alleghany county, N. Y. Fourteen years ago he became a resident of Bradford and engaged in the building business. Mr. Benjamin is a republican in politics and has served the city for a number of years as a member of the Poor Board for his district. He is also a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and Maccabee societies

William A. Warner, manager of the Tuna Mfg. Co. planing mill and factory is a native of New York state, being born in Alleghany county, from

EMPLOYEES TUNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



J. H. Bauschard, W. J. Dickson, H. H. Bower, G. M. Thomas,
L. R. Benjamin, J. J. Kurtz, B. J. Osgood, A. E. Benjamin, W. I. Benjamin, F. A. King, R. W. Brown, Samuel Wood,
M. J. Benjamin, J. K. Lentz Raymer, P. D. Decker, H. E. Warrer, Chas. Dennis, Chas. Bornig, N. A. Shelgren, B. J. Connolly,
H. B. Lloyd, C. W. Brown, M. J. LaCour, H. M. Kelly, W. H. McQuown, Frank Warner, W. A. Warner.



GEO. H. HOLLEY ON HIS MOTOR CYCLE.

which he came to reside in Bradford in 1890. Since coming here he has been continuously employed as foreman and manager of various manufacturing establishments of the city. When the company was organized he was selected to take charge of the plant and has continued in that capacity ever since.

THE HOLLEY MOTOR CYCLE.

The Holley Motor Cycle, or to use a more

comprehensive term, the Autobike, is a machine of unique construction, the result of five years of careful study and experiment and the first of the kind for practical every day use that has yet been built.

This machine combines the conveniences of a common cycle with the power and speed of the automobile. in fact a combination of the best of both without the annoyances of either. To quote from the circular the manufacturers have deviated from the common custom of bolting a motor to some part of an ordinary bicycle and instead have made it an integral part of the frame by brazing it at the crank bracket the lowest and strongest part of the bicycle. By this means the motor will generate its full power and the scientific distribution of the weight doing away with the vibration, adding to

the durability of the machine and increasing the speed and easy running qualities.

The Standard model motor of 2½ horse power, will propel the machine at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour over an ordinary country road and will ascend a 20 per cent. grade without the aid of the pedals. The gasoline tank has a capacity of one gallon, which is sufficient to run the motor fifty miles. The frames are either 22 or



GEO. H. HOLLEY ON HIS MOTOR CARRIAGE.

24-inch and the wheels 28 inch and all the equipments are made espec-

ially for this machine.

The motor cycle is manufactured in Bradford by the Holley Motor Company, which has a factory on Davis street. The business was started in September 1899 and has now passed the experimental stage. The factory is equipped with the best machinery and has a capacity of five cycles per day.

The general manager of the company is George M. Holley. He was born at Port Jervis, N. Y. in 1878, and his life since leaving school has been devoted to work of this character. The present machine which he builds is the result of his research and experiment.



ROSS J. HOFFMAN.

ROSS J. HOFFMAN

Was born in Clinton, New Jersey, in 1843 and educated in the public schools of Clinton. He engaged in the business of manufacturing oil well lubricators and oil well specialties in Binghamton, N. Y. in 1877. He located in Bradford in 1883 and engaged in refining of lubricating oils which he has continued ever since. The refinery which is located in East Bradford, being known as the Penn Lubricating Company.

Mr. Hoffman also operates some extensive oil properties at present, owning the lease of the Miller farm, consisting of 75 acres containing a number of good wells and also a stockholder in the Bradford Flint Glass Bottle Co. Mr. Hoffman is at present building a fine home on Jackson avenue.

THE BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

Three brick plants are in active operation at Lewis Run, owned by Bradford capitalists. One is idle. The three are the the Alumina Shale Brick Company, P. B. Broughton's plant and the Bradford Pressed Brick Company. The other is the plant formerly owned by the Bradford Enameling Co. This plant was erected for the purpose of manufacturing an enamel brick, and after some experimenting, it was shut down.

The word shale is defined by the dictionaries as a species of late clay, generally of bluish or yellow gray color, more rarely of a dark blackish, or reddish gray, or grayish black, or greenish color. The shale used by the companies at Lewis Run is of a peculiar character that makes the hardest kind of brick. It is found in large quantities in the rugged hills surrounding

the factories, and since the discovery of its utility as material for the manufacture of brick, hosts of workmen have been busily engaged in transforming it into the finished product.

Some of the advantages of brick manufactured here are outlined as follows: First, material-pure shale without coloring matter of any kind, free from lime, magnesia, salt peter and other ingredients that induce discoloration. Second, the use of natural gas in combination up and down kilns which insures a brick with ends



R. J. HOFFMAN'S LOCOMOBILE.

and faces equally good, a convenience which is readily appreciated by builders who wish to do fine work and lastly, familiarity with the processes of manufacture which insure the best possible quality.

That this brick is superior to any other kind is evinced by the tests to which it has been subjected by the ordnance department of the United States army and by eminent civil engineers. The report of mechanical tests made with the United States testing machine, capacity 800,000 pounds, at Watertown arsenal, Mass., January 11, 1894, shows an ultimate strength of 451,600 pounds, the first crack occurring at 345,000 pounds. Regarding these tests, Messrs. Estrada and Gray, inspecting engineers from Pittsburg have this to say:

The results obtained by the tests of these bricks are remarkable; there are no records, to our knowledge, of any brick tests giving such high results

as yours. Had you been particular in selecting the specimens, we venture to say that an ultimate strength of 25,000 pounds per square inch would not have been improbable. You have undoubtedly succeeded in manufacturing a brick which in every respect meets the requirements for buildings of modern construction.

Respectfully yours,

ESTRADA & GRAY.

THE ALUMINA SHALE BRICK COMPANY.

The Alumina Shale Brick Company was incorporated April 27, 1893. It has an office at No. 3 Berry and Melvin block. The officers are: C. P. Collins, president; A. P. McConnell, vice-president; T. J. Melvin, secretary



J. J. MELVIN.



MILTON F. MELVIN.

and treasurer; J. P. Melvin, assistant secretary and treasurer; Milton F. Melvin, manager. The directors are: C. P. Collins, T. J. Melvin, W. W. Bell, C. N. Royce and A. P. McConnell. The company manufactures four million brick annually.

Thomas J. Melvin, secretary and treasurer of the company, was born at East Bradford, August 18, 1847, educated in the Bradford public schools and Bryant & Strattons business college, Buffalo, N. Y., and embarked on his business career as clerk in the stores, becoming proprietor of one of them in the early days of the city. Subsequently he became interested in the oil business and the manufacture of brick. He has lived in Bradford all his life and at the present time takes much interest in a splendid 450 acre dairy farm which he owns near East Bradford. Although not an active politician, he

has always taken an interest in public affairs and has served on republican committees. He is a member of the various masonic bodies in Bradford.

Milton F. Melvin, manager of the company, was born in Bradford, May 10, 1876, educated in the Bradford pubic schools, Clinton Liberal Institute of Fort Plain, N. Y. and State college, Pa. He has been connected with the brick works for several years and his thorough familiarity with the details of the business, has placed him in the important position of manager, the duties of which he has discharged with conspicuous ability. He is a member of the masonic bodies of Bradford.

Charles C. Melvin, 2nd, was born at Limestone, N. Y., June 10, 1872, and after a course in the public schools of Bradford, he entered the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa. In 1896 he went to California and engaged in the photograph business. In 1899 he located in Bradford, where he now resides. He has held the position of county tax collector and is recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Bradford.



PLANT OF THE ALUMNIA SHALE BRICK COMPANY.

P. B. BROUGHTON.

Mr. Broughton is the successor of the National Brick Company. He manufactures at Lewis Run, a brick which his circulars describe, as "the best in the world." He originated the process of manufacturing dry pressed brick over twenty years ago and after exhaustive experimenting with material decided to locate in Bradford on account of the superior quality of shale to be found in the McKean county hills. The first plant was erected in 1892, the second, the one now owned by the Alumina Shale Brick Company and the third the one owned by the Bradford Pressed Brick Company.

Mr Broughton's plant has a capacity of 20,000 brick per day, and the works are running on full time with a full force.

Mr. Broughton was born in Crawford county, Pa, July 12, 1842 and spent his early life on a farm amid the huge forests of western Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the civil war, he responded to the first call for volunteers and for nearly four years endured the perils and privations of army life. After the war was over he made a brief visit to his old home, to see his loyal

old mother, who had given six of her sons to the service of the nation and then he struck out for the far west to seek his fortune.

With a limited education, but a firm determination to succeed, he plunged into the busy life of the rapidly developing country and prosperity rewarded his efforts. While in the west he conceived the idea of a new and improved process for manufacturing brick and he lost no time in putting this idea into execution. It proved satisfactory and as previously stated, after exhaustive experimenting he decided to locate in Bradford and the magnificent brick works at Lewis Run are the result.

THE BRADFORD PRESSED BRICK COMPANY.

The plant of the Bradford Pressed Brick Company is located at Lewis Run, in close proximity to the plants heretofore referred to. The same







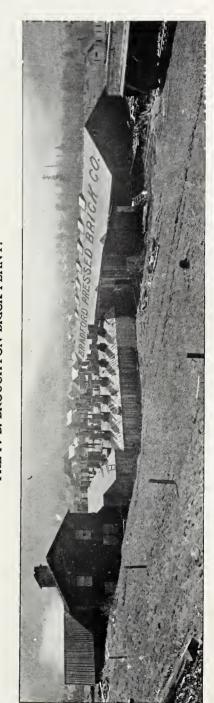
C. C. MELVIN, 2d.

material and the same processes are used as in the others and of course the same results are obtained. The bricks manufactured by this company while very dense and capable of resisting heavy compression strains, can be easily cut, carved and trimmed as required. This density is a most desirable feature as it prevents absorbtion and renders the walls much drier than those laid with a more porus brick.

The company was organized in 1893. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and turns out a product equalled by few other manufacturers and excelled by none. Building, ornamental, Pompeii and Roman brick are among the kinds turned out. These brick find a market in nearly all the large cities of the country from Boston to Chicago. The capacity of the plant is six million brick per year. Fifty hands are employed. The officers are: William Hanley, president; P. B. Waters, manager.



THE P. B. BROUGHTON BRICK PLANT.



THE BRADFORD PRESSED BRICK COMPANY'S PLANT.

EMPLOYEES ALUMINA SHALE BRICK COMPANY.



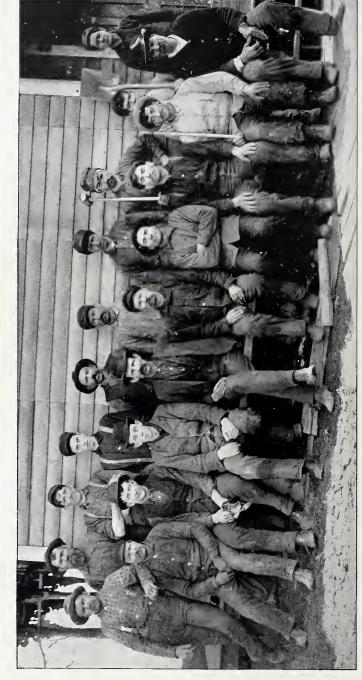
E. Shafiner, A. M. Peterson, C. A. Peterson, Foreman; F. Stimpson, A. Shafiner, F. Sweeney, E. Sealey, T. Lesser, C. Place,
 J. Sealy, J. Curclo, D. Cassiday, A. Barrett, B. Travis, F. Hill, F. Cautwell, F. Petro, J. Cook, R. Brooks, P. Dorrey.
 A. P. Ludwick, E. Panza, P. Rose, D. Pinchey, F. Degelomo, P. Beuedelto, J. Darcro, R. Rose, C. Ross, C. Cannon.

EMPLOYEES P. B. BROUGHTON'S BRICK WORKS.



John Fresh, Geo. Waldom, Louis Fresh, Frank Fresh, Peter Benedict, Tony Benedict, Tony Spelly, Philip Suez, M. Wood, I.T. Boyle, Ralph Rose, Anda Ross, Clement Fresh, Frank Bove, Mike Wally, C. Davis, Thos. Cautwell, Wm. McClain, Ira McDonell, R.S. Taylor, Humbert Fresh, Phillip Ross, Joe Ross.

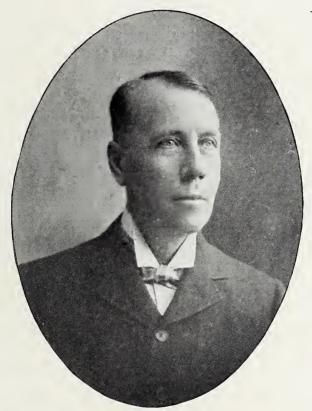
EMPLOYEES BRADFORD PRESSED BRICK COMPANY.



Wm. Kelley, F. Gilmore, J. Peeler, W. Ogden, Joe Plucy, T. Grill, M. Paney, John Pincy, J. Grill, F. Stimson, E. R. Spencer, M. Walters, G. Ogden, B. R. Dudley, Wm. Stimson, I. Frabel, R. Grill, D. Grill, T. Reynolds.

WM. R. WEAVER.

Mr. Weaver was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, March 24, 1840. After obtaining an eduaction at the Hillsdale College and State University at Ann Arbor, Mich., he taught school four years, but preferring a business life, he accepted a position with Lewis Emery, Jr., at Hudson, Mich., with whom he soon rose to the position as manager, remaining there until Mr. Emery sold out his interests in Hudson in 1870. The same year Mr. Weaver moved to Titusville and assumed the management of Mr. Emery's financial interest at that place until 1876, when he became a partner with Mr. Emery at Bradford in the hardware and oil supply business and oil producers, which



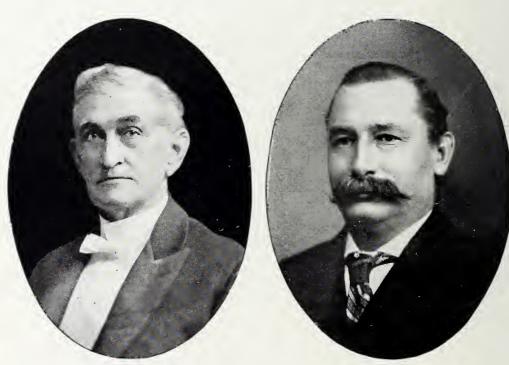
WM. R. WEAVER.

interest he still retains. Mr. Weaver is a republican in politics, in 1888-1889 was chairman of the McKean County Central Committee. He is also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., a representative member of the F. & A. M., is past high priest of Bradford Chapter No. 260 R. A. M. and past E. C. of Trinity Commandery No. 58 K. T., member of the Thirty-second degree Pennsylvania Consistory at Pittsburg, A. & A. Scottish Rite, a member of Synira Temple, A. A. M. U. M. S. as well as member of Thirty-third degree, ninetienth and ninety-fifth degree Souvereign Sanctuary of U. S. Royal Masonic Rite. Mr. Weaver was married April 19, 1865, to Miss Helen A. Gilson and now resides with his family in one of the finest residences in Bradford.

E. N. UNRUH.

Was born in Philadelphia, January 7, 1852. Leaving Philadelphia in 1880. He followed church building for about seven years, during which time he erected several of the most imposing and handsome edifices to be found in the country. Two worthy of note are in New York City, one in Brooklyn as well as others in other localities.

Mr. Unruh quit the building business to accept the appointment of assistant superintendent of wood work of the Atlantic & Chicago railroad, the construction of which was commenced in 1885 and after this work was finished he removed to Bradford, locating in the city in 1892.



AUGUSTUS MILLER.

E. N. UNRUH.

Again taking up the building business, Mr. Unruh has been fortunate in securing the contracts for some of the finest buildings in Bradford, a few of which may be noted here, because they are illustrated in this work. Bell's dry goods store, Main street; residence of J. T. Melvin, corner Congress and Corydon streets; Universalist church, Mechanic and Corydon streets; W. R. Weaver's residence; C. V. Merrick's residence; C. P. Collins' residence; David Phillips' residence; Phoenix block; Smith Brother's block; Parker Eloskey block; Moses Cohn block; Newell block; Riddell house; Edgett hotel; Rochester hotel, and the new Holley Hotel.

AUGUSTUS MILLER.

Was born in Union, Maine, in the year 1824, spending his boyhood there, after receiving his education, engaged in the lumber business. Moving to

Elmira, N. Y., in the sixties, he enjoyed an extensive business there for five years in the same line, subsequently moving to Belmont, N. Y., locating in Bradford in 1878, becoming interested in Bradford's two leading products at that time, lumber and oil, and has enjoyed a successful business in both lines ever since His son, Mr. F. A. Miller, was born in Belmont, N. Y., and after receiving his education joined his father, the firm now being known as A. Miller & Son and occupying yards, offices and ware rooms, 86 Kennedy street, where they carry everything in the line of lumber supplies. Mr. A. Miller has been a member of the school board for 18 years.

J. L. ADAMS.

Of the Bradford Torpedo Company was born in Ossian, Livingstone County, N. Y., October 31, 1847. His education was obtained in the academy at



Rushford, N. Y., but before graduating he enlisted in the army and went away to war.

After his discharge from the service of the United States Mr. Adam purchased an interest in a cheese factory in Bradford. Subsequently he engaged in the hardware business and when the Bradford branch of Swift and Co.'s concern was started he was made the manager, a position which he capably filled for some time.

Nine years ago Mr. Adam became connected with the Bradford Torpedo Company. He has also engaged in the oil business, having interests in Bradford and in the Alleghany field. He has taken an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, that splendid veteran organization whose ranks are slowly but surely thinning out, and is at present commander of James S. Melvin Post No. 141 of Bradford.

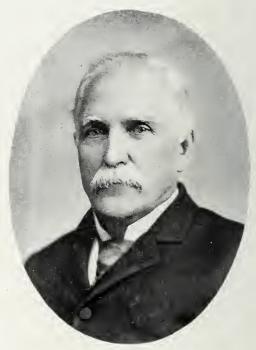
GEO. H. DANA.

Of the Bradford Torpedo Company was born in Buffalo Dec. 30, 1845. He began his business career to Langford, N. Y., in a hardware store. The development of the oil fields and consequent increased demand for high explosives attracted his attention and in 1876 he commenced the manufacture of nitro glycerine and torpedoes in Clarion county, Pa. In 1879 he removed to Bradford where he has since resided.

The development and expansion of the business of this company with which he is identified is due in a large degree to Mr. Dana's energy and foresight. He is a member of many fraternities in which he has filled various high offices. In short since taking up his residence in Bradford Mr. Dana



HON. JAMES BRODER. First Mayor of Bradford.



CHARLES S. WHITNEY.

has proved himself not only a capable business man but also one who has the best interests of the community at heart. He enjoys accordingly in large measure the respect and good will of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES S. WHITNEY,

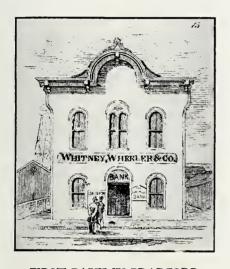
Was born in Ohio, February 12, 1824, and educated in the public schools of Toledo. He commenced his business career in Toledo in 1849, leaving that city in the fall for California. In 1851 he returned from the west and located at Belmont, N. Y., where he engaged in business up to the year 1865. He then became interested in the oil business, although he retained his residence in Belmont. In 1875 he came to Bradford and one year later engaged in the banking business in company with Samuel A. Wheeler, now of Circleville,

Ohio. The failure of Grant and Ward of New York in 1884, forced the bank to close its doors, T. P. Thompson being appointed receiver. Time, however, demonstrated that the assets of the bank were sufficient to meet all liabilities, for in 1886 every claim was paid in full with interest. Mr. Whitney remained in partnership with Mr. Wheeler in the oil business until 1889, when Mr. Wheeler retired. The business was continued under the name of The C. S. Whitney Co. until 1896.

Mr. Whitney died at his home in Belmont, April 1, 1900, and thus terminated a busy and successful career.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Bradford with an honorable history of twenty-one years, has been closely identified with the progress and prosperity



FIRST BANK IN BRADFORD.

Established in 1875. Known as the Tuna
Valley Bank.

of the city, so closely in fact that an historical sketch of the one could hardly be considered complete without special mention of the other.

The First National Bank was organized in 1880, with a capital of \$100,000. It has steadily grown and prospered and is today recognized as the leading banking institution of Mc-Kean county and now has a capital stock of \$150,000. The policy of the management has been to grant depositors as liberal concessions as consistent with sound business principles and this fact is ample explanation of the success of the institution.

The bank is conveniently located at No. 31 Main street. It is fitted up in first class style. The directors and officers include some of the most

successful and honorable business men of the community and constitute an exceptionally strong directorate. The officers are: F. W. Davis, president; C. C. Melvin, vice-president; George H. Mills, cashier; E. L. Adams, assistant cashier; directors, F. W. Davis, C. P. Collins, Joseph Seep, L. E. Hamsher, C. P. Byron, A. B. Walker, Henry Hamlin, C. C. Melvin, W. W. Bell. The report at the close of business, April 24, 1901 is as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.			
Loans and Discounts	\$1,094,302.99	Capital	-	-	\$150,000.00
U. S. Bonds	40,000.00	Surplus	-	-	100,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures -	2,000.00	Profits	-	-	71,239.78
Due from Banks	102,557.88	Circulation	-		40,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,850.00	Deposits	-	-	956, 328.75
Cash	75,857.66				
	\$1,317,568.53			\$	1,317,568.53

FRANK W. DAVIS.

President of the First National Bank, is a native of Bradford, and with the exception of four years service during the civil war, has always resided in the city. He is the eldest of four children of R. W. and Sarah Moore Davis, who resided in Chautauqua county, N. Y. prior to 1842, when they removed to Bradford, the father being a cabinet maker by trade.

Young Davis attended the common schools and in November, 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and remained



FRANK W. DAVIS.

in the service until the close of the war, having by that time reached the rank of first lieutenant. With his company he participated in numerous battles and skirmishes and for a considerable portion of the time was engaged in the difficult work of fighting bushwhackers.

When the war was over, Mr. Davis returned home and secured employment as a clerk and bookkeeper, fitting himself for the work by a course in Eastman's business college. In 1870 he engaged in the drug business retiring therefrom in 1878. He was one of the original directors of the First National Bank at the time of its organization in 1880 and he has been connected with

the bank in some capacity ever since. In 1887 he was elected vice president and in 1888 he was elected president.

Mr. Davis was married in 1863 to Albina T. Sanford, daughter of George Sanford of Bradford. They have one child.

Mr. Davis was born in Bradford June 8, 1844 and can therefore claim the credit of being one of the oldest residents of the city.

Besides attending to his duties in the bank he has also operated to some extent in real estate and now has several valuable holdings. He is considered



C. C. MELVIN.

a careful and capable business man and has a large circle of friends in Bradford.

C. C. MELVIN.

Vice-president of the First National Bank was born in Bradford in 1833 and as he has always resided in the city he has had an opportunity to witness its growth and development that is given to but few men. He is the eldest son of John F. and Lucretia (Farr) Melvin. The father was one of the pioneers of McKean county coming to this section from New Hampshire in 1825 and as will be noted elsewhere in this book, taking a conspicuous part in the development of this region.

As lumbering in the early days was the chief industry, C. C. Melvin's first business experience was in this line in company with his father. When oil was discovered in 1876, Mr. Melvin took an active part in the production and development in the oil field in and about Bradford. In 1883 he became connected with the bank, being elected vice-president at that time and this position he has held ever since.

Mr. Melvin has taken an active interest in public affairs and has served two terms as treasurer of McKean county. He married Miss Lina T. Loomis, daughter of E. R. Loomis, December 26, 1874, who died in 1899. They have two children.

THE BRADFORD NATIONAL BANK

commenced business July 25, 1879, with a capital of \$100,000, which has been largely increased from time to time.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

was established March, 1890, with a capital of \$100,000.

BRADFORD BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

On January 1st, 1901, this association purchased the building known at the "Phoenix Block," of which an illustration is shown on page 194. It contains four stores on first floor and 14 office rooms on second and third floors, all of which are constantly occupied, producing an elegant income for the investment.

The Bradford Building, Loan & Savings Association was chartered by the state, August 26, 1896, and since that time has done a successful and conservative business. The success of a loan association lies in the selection of its securities in making loans. That in this the association has succeeded perfectly goes to show by the facts that it never had one dollar's worth of losses. The capital is made up from the monthly savings of its members and is loaned out on real estate mortgages. The accumulated assets now amount to \$105,000. Monthly savings or deposits from \$1.00 up are accepted at any time and from any and everybody and can be withdrawn at pleasure with 6 per cent. interest.

Nothing is more productive of general good results to a community than a well managed savings association. The systematic saving of a few dollars every month laid away and deposited with a local Building & Loan Association, which has a chance to loan its funds and compound the interest every month, secures the very foundation of a man's future independence. Every man, woman and child ought to have a savings account and lay up a dollar for a rainy day.

W. H. OXLEY

Is a Canadian by birth. He came to the United States while young and was educated in the public schools of New York state. He located in Bradford in 1870, is now one of Bradford's successful merchants in the grocery line.



F. W. DAVIS BLOCK.



PRODUCERS EXCHANGE LYCEUM FUILDING.



BRADFORD BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY'S BUILDING.

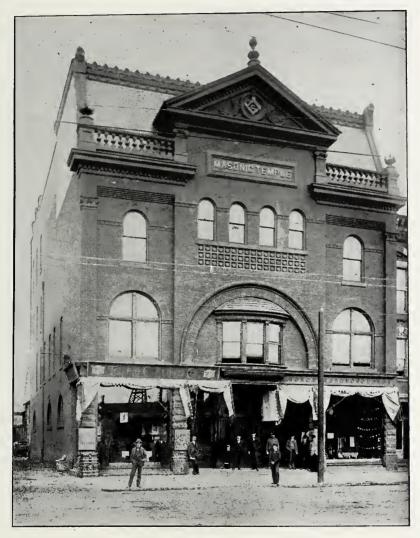


McNAMARA BUILDING.

JACOB KREINSON.

Dry goods, carpets, cloaks, millinery, etc., at 100-102-104 Main street. Mr. Kreinson began business in Bradford in 1886 and now employs 32 clerks.

The store is filled with dry goods, skirts, shirt waists, wrappers, corsets, muslin, underwear, lace curtains, portieres and draperies, millinery and cloaks, in fact every kind of wearing apparel dear to the feminine heart.



MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING.

The building occupied by Mr. Kreinson is shown in the cut which gives but an inadequate idea of the immense interior.

Mr. Kreinson came to Bradford in 1883 and has been in business since that date. He is a shrewd and successful business man and his commendable policy of fair dealing and low prices has brought him a desirable class of custom.

MARTIN W. WAGNER,

Owner of the Wagner Opera House, was born in Allegheny County, N. Y., November 28, 1844. Mr. Wagner came to Bradford in 1866, being interested in the oil fields. In 1876 he built the Wagner Opera House which he enlarged in 1879, and now has under way plans for a new building, which promises to be one of the finest opera houses in the West when completed. Mr. Wagner was married in 1868 to Miss Mary D. Frank.



THE ODD FELLOWS BUILDING.

Formerly Oil Exchange.

J. B. FOX.

Mr. Fox was born in Ireland, coming to America when very young. He located in Bradford in 1878, at which time he established the hardware business located at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets. Mr. Fox carries a large line of general hardware, stoves, etc., and has a generous portion of the trade in this vicinity. He has always taken an interest in political affairs having served as a member of the Common Council several times and as president of that Council in the years 1886 and 1887. On retiring he was presented with a gold headed cane for his valued services. Mr. Fox is at present president of the Board of Water Commissioners.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

This is the oldest hotel in Bradford, being the second hotel built in the city. Its reputation as a first class hotel has been long established. There are seventy rooms, all complete in appointments, large and scrupulously well kept. There are also three large sample rooms, a convenience which commercial travelers stopping at Bradford will appreciate.

The house was built many years ago, although in the past year has been remodelled and refurnished, to meet the modern demand for luxurious appointments, baths, etc. Col. J. C. Fox had charge of the house for fourteen years, and he made for it almsto a national reputation. Col. Fox



COL. J. C. FOX.

died on March 14, 1901 and on March 18, 1901, R. H. Fox and C. L. Egbert became the proprietors.

Roderick Harrison Fox was born in Olean, N. Y., October 5, 1877 and his parents removing to Bradford a year later he received the rudiments of his education in the Bradford public schools, finishing with a course in Trinity college of Hartford, Conn. He has lived in a hotel all his life and is therefore especially fitted to cater to the demands of the traveling public.

Mr. C. L. Egbert, who is a son-in-law of the late Col J. C. Fox, was born in Petroleum county, coming to Bradford in 1876. He was engaged in the banking business for twelve years after which he became connected with the hotel and in later years, has pactically had charge of the St. James.

NEW BAY STATE HOTEL.

The New Bay State Hotel, located at Nos. 70-72 Main street, is a modern brick building, three stories in height and covering an area of 44x100 feet. It contains 50 rooms, all commodious and handsomely furnished, well lighted and with all the modern conveniences.

The Bay State is one of the landmarks of Bradford. The old hotel standing on the present site, was destroyed by fire in 1896. Rebuilding operations immediately begun, were completed as soon as practicable, and out of the ashes of the old structure arose a new, modern and first class hotel in every particular.



CLARENCE L. EGBERT.



R. HARRISON FOX.

The property was purchased by Mr. P. C. Hurley in 1886. Mr. Hurley remained as proprietor until his death in 1892. The widow, Mrs. Catharine Hurley, immediately assumed the management which she has continued up to the present date, with the capable assistance of her sons, A. E. James, P. Charles E., John W. and Daniel A. Hurley.

The Bay State aims to please the trainsient as well as the resident guest, and caters to the better class of custom. The table is in keeping with the requirements of a thoroughly first class hotel, and no want of the guest remains unsatisfied.

Improvements are constantly being added, new ideas injected into the management of the house and its future is undoubtedly assured.



ST. JAMES HOTEL.



NEW BAY STATE HOTEL.

HOTEL HOLLEY.

This superb hotel, recently completed, is the finest in western New York and Pennsylvania. It is strictly fire proof in every sense of the word, the only wood used in the entire building being the doors, door casings and windows.

The hotel Holley occupies a ground space of 100x130 feet and has 90 rooms, 50 of which have baths connected. The plumbing is all exposed and nickel plated, the closets and lavatories being wainscoted with Italian marble. The furnishings throughout the house are of the very best. Biglow axminster and body brussell carpets being used entirely. The bedsteads are the latest



INTERIOR OF BED ROOM NEW BAY STATE HOTEL.

procurable, being of brass and having a covered box spring with hair mattresses.

Special mention is made of the kitchen which, besides having all the modern appliances necessary for cooking appetizing food, is entirely covered with white tile. There is a finely appointed billiard hall, reading room, barber shop and bar.

The Hotel Holley was built by E. N. Unruh, but it has been under the personal supervision of Mr. F. P. Holley, who has watched every part completed and his whole thought has been to construct a building that would make a comfortable, safe and luxurious home for his guests and to say that he has succeeded nobly hardly covers it. Mr. Holley was born at Monticello, N. Y., coming to Bradford in 1885 and has resided here ever since.

He was proprietor of the late Riddell house for fifteen years, his patronage increasing to such an extent that larger quarters were necessary so the Ridell was torn down and the present hotel Holley was erected on the same site. Mr. Holley is very popular and the universal wish is that his successful career will continue



HOTEL HOLLEY.

JAMES W. LEASURE,

Insurance agent and dealer in real estate, office third floor, front Aurheim building, was born in West Salem, O., February 18, 1834, educated in the public schools of Queensburg, Pa, and in 1879, came to Bradford, where he engaged in the printing business. He worked at the printing trade nineteen years, four of which was spent as foreman of the composing room of the Bradford Era and the balance in business for himself. Three years ago he embarked in the life and fire insurance business and now represents, all told, nineteen old line companies. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and a charter member of the Heptasophs.



HOTEL BON AIR ON LINE OF OLEAN, ROCK CITY & BRADFORD RAILWAY.

A. J. EDGETT.

Was born in Steuben County, N. Y., March 28, 1838, and educated in the Fulton public schools. In 1871 he took charge of a hotel at Hornellsville and remained there three years, locating in Bradford in 1878, when he engaged in the real estate business and oil production. During his residence in Bradford, Mr. Edgett has served a term on the common council and has been an active member of the Bradford Board of Trade. and is at present president of that organization, a position he has held for the past six years. Mr. Edgett has built several fine blocks and residences in this city, among them are the Hotel Edgett and the Rochester Hotel.



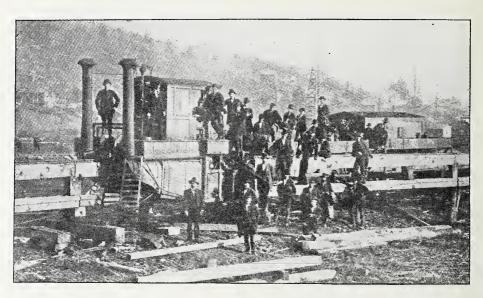
THE EDGETT HOTEL.



A. J. EDGETT.

H. P. WHITNEY.

One of the prominent business men of Bradford was born at Belmont, N. Y., in 1852 and educated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pa. Adopting the profession of civil engineering, he came to the oil country in the early days of the oil excitement. While a resident of Williamstown, Pa., he drilled the first wells put down in Butler county and thus witnessed the growth of the oil industry almost from its very inception. In July, 1875, Mr. Whitney came to Bradford. During the autumn of 1875 he drilled on the Seward farm and leased territory in the vicinity. He has continued in the business ever since and has amassed a competency. Mr. Whitney resides at No. 55 Pearl street.



THE PEG LEG RAILROAD.

THE PEG-LEG RAILROAD.

ENTION of the railroads of Bradford would be sadly incomplete without reference to the little old "Peg Leg." This unique road extended from Bradford up the Foster Brook Valley to Gilmour, a distance of four miles and during its brief existence attracted a great deal of attention and interest. It was built as an experiment after the plan of a single rail track used at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and had the experiment proven the success that was



THE FIRST ERIE RAILROAD DEPOT BUILT IN BRADFORD.

anticipated, it would doubtless have revolutionized railway construction in all mountainous sections of the country. The accompanying cut will afford a clearer idea of the appearance of the road than any description on paper. Suffice to say the track consisted of a single rail spiked to a heavy timber set on piles, and the cars carefully balanced on single wheels with a locomotive of equally queer construction, completed a railroad train that was without question one of the most interesting sights of the city. Indeed for if any strangers who visited, Bradford during the days the "Peg Leg" was in operation, failed to take a trip over the road, just for the experience, if nothing else, and judging from the tales told by the old residents, those experiences were ample and satisfying.



THE PRESENT ERIE RAILROAD DEPOT.

The road was projected in 1877, the articles of agreement between the gentlemen composing the corporation, bearing date of October 2, 1877. The petition recited that the company desired to construct and maintain a railroad having a gauge not exceeding three feet for public use in the conveying of persons and property. The capital stock was limited to \$27,000 divided into 540 shares of \$50 each. The officers and directors of the company were: President, A. I. Wilcox, Wilcox, Pa.; Directors, S. H. Bradley, Olean; M. N. Allen, Titusville John B. Brawley, Meadville; Roy Stone, Cuba, N. Y.; George Gilmore, Titusville; E. W. Codington, Bradford.

The charter was granted October 4, 1877. The usual delays incident to securing the right of way ensued, but by January, 1878, the road was opened as far as Tarpot and February 11th it was completed. Eli Perkins who took a trip over the road in February wrote the following:

The cars run astride an elevated track on a single rail. The rail is nailed to a single wooden stringer which rests on the top of piles. So evenly balanced is the train that passing over a pond or creek at the rate of twenty miles an hour the water is hardly disturbed. The motive for building is economy, the price per mile being \$3,000 and the cost of a ten ton locomotive \$3,000. The locomotive is a queer looking thing. An Irishman here compared it to a gigantic pair of boots swung over a clothes line. The boiler is without a flue, the engine without a piston and the driver without a crank. I rode with Gen. Stone around corners and up steep grades at 30 miles an hour."

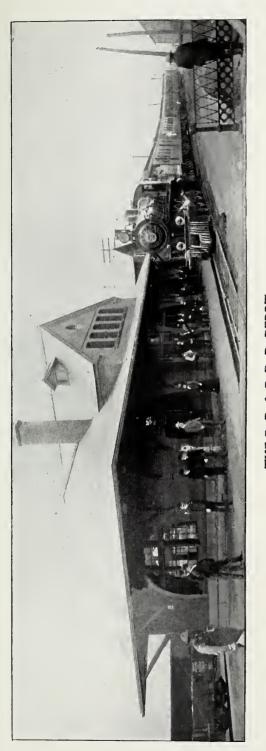
From a business standpoint the enterprise was not particularly successful. The road paralleled the narrow gauge from Bradford to Derrick city, stopping at Tarport, Foster Brook, Babcock Mills and Harrisburg Run. The narrow gauge people did not propose to divide this business without a fight and during the brief period of the roads existence there was lively competition. Fares were cut from 40 cents to an even 25 cents and ten double trips were made daily, but notwithstanding all this the road made little if any money. Considerable trouble was experienced in procuring the right kind of locomotive. The first experiment was with a rotary engine with two boilers, the one shown in the cut. The second was 15-ton upright locomotive built to order by the Baldwin people. This also was unsatisfactory on account of its weight which strained the timbers of the track. The last was the ill-fated locomotive which blew up and terminated the traffic on the road.

Races between the Peg Leg and the Narrow Gauge were of frequent occurrence. The spectacle was worth witnessing. The Narrow Gauge its bantam locomotive puffing and snorting like an overtrained race horse, and the Peg Leg with its unique equipment, which an Irishman wittily described as "a train of cars running on a fince" humming around the snaky curves like a bicycle scorcher on the home stretch, unquestionably was a sight that afforded the passengers plenty of diversion—But while the little road was a novelty, it was not practicable when measured by cold-blooded business standards, and the end came at last in a most unpleasant manner. On the morning of January 27, 1879, a new and improved locomotive was put on the road for an experimental trip. A short distance from Babcock one of the boilers exploded. Five men were killed and other badly injured by this explosion. The engine was tipped sideways on to the lateral timbers of the road, and the cars, two in number, a passenger and a flat, were hurled off the track into the creek

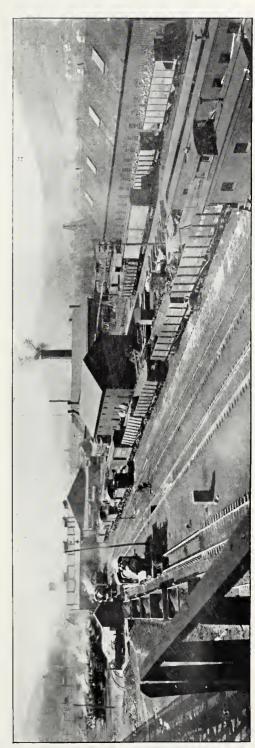
This accident ended the career of the Peg Leg railroad. It was subsequently sold by the sheriff to A J. Edgett of Bradford and abandoned. Few if any of the old piles that marked the right of way are now standing, and with the exception of the few survivors of that final trip, and a printed sketch here and there, little remains to remind the resident of today of its existence.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The birth of Bradford, or at least the assurance of its future, may almost be said to date from the survey in 1856 of the branch line from Carrollton, which is now one of the most valuable portions of the Erie

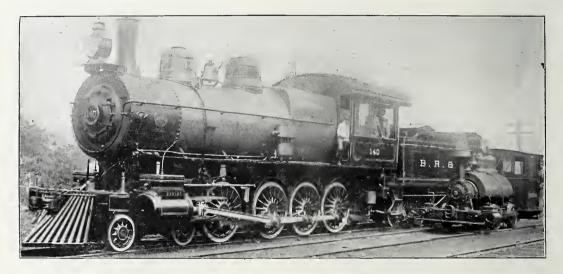


THE B. R. & P. R. R. DEPOT.



railroad. It is a far cry back to the time when the present city was a mere hamlet and the train service connecting it with the main line of the Erie consisted of occasional trips of a gravel car fitted with a little five inch cylinder engine. But all things have their beginnings, and the growth of Bradford as a commercial center has kept pace with the growth of the Erie as a great trunk line.

Bradford owes much to the Erie for its development. The building of the Bradford branch resulted in the conversion of a wilderness into one of the most prosperous portions of the state. The pioneer railroad reached out a sympathetic hand to the pioneer town and gave Bradford an outlet for its oil, coal, timber and other valuable resources. Both have flourished, and now Bradford, located but a few miles from the main line, is in close communication with all the great cities of the east and west.



LARGEST AND SMALLEST LOCOMOTIVES OF THE B. R. & P. RAILROAD.

The Erie, like Bradford, has kept abreast of the times. Its roadbed is equal to the best. Its beautiful vestibuled trains which glide daily between New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, are unsurpassed for comfort and elegance. Its builders have performed world famous feats of engineering among which may be mentioned the great Kinzua viaduct. But aside from its mechanical perfection it has claims for distinction in the beauty and diversity of the scenery along its lines. It is known in fact as the "Picturesque Trunk Line of America."

THE BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILROAD.

The achievements of the age in railroading is a fascinating story which all may read with profit. An example is the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, which begun with a track 25 miles in length and in the same number

EMPLOYEES B. R. & P. R. R. SHOPS-OFFICE.



H. Hopkins, T. Meskell, Wm. Sayers, Wm. Parry, Elmer Beardsley, F. B. Hutchens, O. C. Rusch, General Foreman, Adam Bardsley, Master Mechanic, H. R. White, Division Store Keeper.

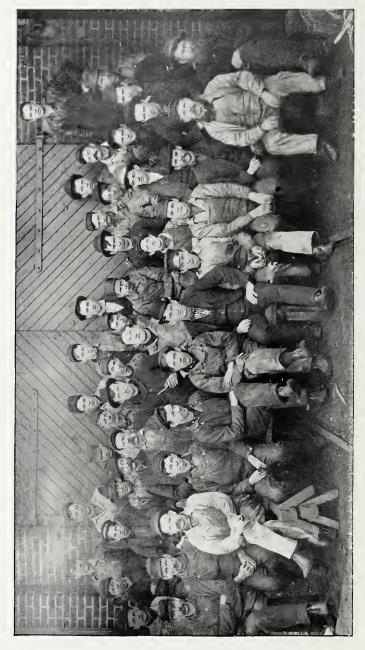
EMPLOYEES B. R. & P. R. R. SHOPS-BLACKSMITH.



N. Lundburg, A. Peterson, A. Bengson, O. Kronvall. J. Wharton, Wm. Dorenkamper, G. Wright, J. Chambers.

Harry Earnest Theo Welmer, C. Larson, C. F. Ryd, J. Bengson, Wm. Welsh, A. Lynch, P. Wells, D. Hermes, C. Behl, P. Jacoby, J. Razor, C. Bastow, J. P. Anderson.

EMPLOYEES B. R. & P. R. R. SHOPS-MACHINE SHOP.



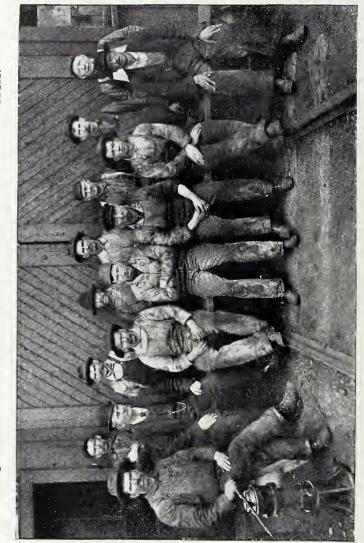
J. Burke, F. Paige, W. H. Habgood, J. Fay, J. Hassett, J. Georgeson, F. Bissett, P. Gohr, T. D. Henretty, J. McAmbly, H. Golden, H. Wilkins, L. Swabb, B. Kelley, H. Jay, H. McDowell, G. Ludwig, J. McCallister, B. Butler, J. Anteco Wm. Young, B. Kelley, G. Shubert, J. Swabb, S. Hughes, H. Williams, Wm. Day, G. Hurne, Wm. Mack, Wm. Brennan, J. Swift, H. Quinn, J. Madigan, L. A. Martimore, "Foreman" B. R. Bsler, L. Harris, N. Delchter, M. Costello, C. H. Koller,

EMPLOYEES B. R. & P. R. R. SHOPS—BOILER DEPARTMENT.

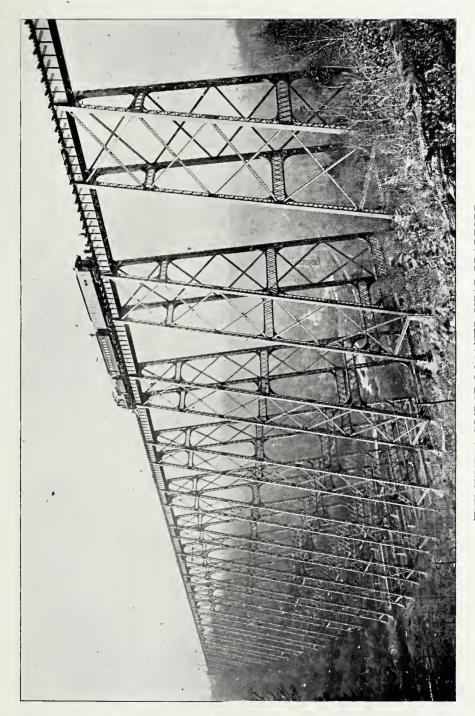


John Welsh, Thos. Garry. Lea Jones, B. Allen, O. Oakerland, Geo. Brechtel, Wm. O'Brine, Geo. Rounds, C. Bengson, J. McNalley, P. Sexton, A. Frey, D. Carpenter, T. Desmond, J. Sexton, S. Merrell, T. Joyce, Wm. Shaw, "Foreman" Geo. Hilsinger, F. Dorekamper, J. Hanrahan.

EMPLOYEES B. R. & P. R. R. SHOPS—CRIPPLE TRACK.



J. Bnilch, A. Stible B. Donnelly, J. Feely, T. Jones, T. Conroy, C. Cummings, M. Connelly, C. Mackay, Ed. Ehman, W. C. Willis, Geo. Place, J. M. Lylett, T. Dixon.



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of years expanded to the dignity of a trunk line, connecting three great cities of the country, opening an outlet to the oil and coal fields of Pennsylvania and tapping the fertile farms of western New York.

The first strip of track of this great railroad was laid from Rochester to LeRoy in 1874. Four years later the line was extended to Salamanca and during a similar period of time, it was further extended to Howard Junction, making a total of 129 miles. The road was then known as the Rochester & State Line railroad and while work on the extension of the original line was in progress, branches were in course of construction in other directions. In



C. V. MERRICK.

1882-83 the road from Ashford to Buffalo was built, this branch forming a part of the present Buffalo division extending from Buffalo to Bradford. Further extensions were made about the same time, forming the middle division which reaches the heart of the richest coal fields of the world.

In 1893 the Clearfield division was built, thus opening an outlet from the coal fields to the sea board.

Pushing further south and west 62 miles of track were built from Punxsutawney to Butler at a large expense, two tunnels one of them nealry half a mile in length and a large number of bridges and viaduets being necessary. This opened direct connections to Pittsburg through a traffic arrangement with the Pittsburg & Western railroad and made possible a through train service between Buffalo and Rochester in the north to Pittsburg and New Castle in the south and an important line east and west between New Castle and Clearfield, which route, in combination with its direct connections forms a short line between Chicago, Philadelphia and New York.

The road now has 475 miles of well ballasted track, with heavy steel rails and a train service that cannot be excelled.

C. V. MERRICK,

Superintendent of the Bradford division of the Erie railroad, was born in Canton, Pa., 1848, graduating from the State Normal School in 1871. He taught school for one year at Knoxville, Pa., but in 1872 obtained



L. EMERY, Jr., & COMPANY'S STORES.

a position with the Erie, with whom he has remained ever since. January 1st, 1888 he was transferred to his present position. Mr. Merrick is also an extensive oil producer.

THE EMERY STORE.

The great supply house owned by L. Emery, Jr. & Co., is one of the institutions of Bradford. The business was organized in 1876. The firm consists of L. Emery, Jr. and W. R. Weaver. Two large double stores with floor space of 16,000 feet, exclusive of large ware houses are occupied. These stores are connected by wide arches with suitable stairways leading to the upper floors.

In the four large departments may be found hardware, oil well supplies, jewelry and china, in fact every conceivable kind of merchandise which makes the place in truth as well as title a "Great Supply Store."

The firm covers a territory with a radius of fifty miles of Bradford, and within that territory, it is the largest establishment of the kind.

Mr. W. R. Weaver has been manager of the store and business since its inception in 1876, and to his sound judgment and business acumen is due in a large degree its present prosperity.

Each department of the store is managed by a capable superintendent and any stranger visiting Bradford, who will make a tour of inspection will feel amply repaid for the trouble.

A. M. MAYER & COMPANY,

Dealers in wholesale liquors, tobacco and cigars, No. 114 Main street, are agents for the celebrated lager made by the Iroquois Brewing Company of





A. M. MAYER.

A. M. MAYER & COMPANY'S STORE.

Buffalo and for many of the best brands of liquors made. This is one of the old establishments, having been located in Bradford for the past twenty-three years. Mr. A. M. Mayer, the senior member of the firm, was born in Germany in 1836 and came to this country in 1853. He is connected with manufactures of wood alcohol and oil production. He located in Bradford in 1878 and has been in business here ever since. He has been a member of the Bradford board of trade ever since its organization nineteen years ago, was eight years on the school board, served a term on the common council, served on the executive board of the Bradford hospital and is now president of the poor board of the city. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Eagles, Heptasophs, Royal Arcaneum and is president of Bradford Temple of Beth Zion.

HON. GEO. C. FAGNAN.

The popularity of Hon. George C. Fagnan is attested by the fact that although a democrat, residing in a republican city, he has been elected by the people to the highest municipal office within their power to bestow.

Mr. Fagnan has been identified with the interests of the city since the days of the oil excitement. Originally a railroad man, he was for twenty-one years in the employ of the Lake Shore and W. N. Y. & P. railroads. He finally went into the drug business, purchasing the pharmacy located at No. 13 Main street in 1892 and this business, with the exception of the time spent



HON. GEO. C. FAGNAN.

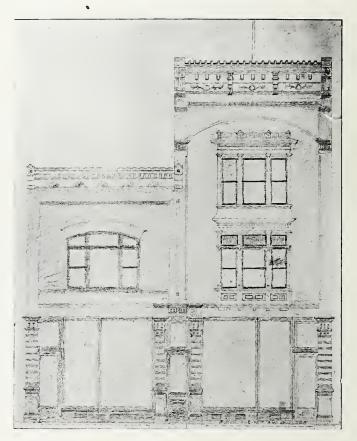
in attending to his official duties, he has conducted ever since, with signal success.

Mr. Fagnan came to Bradford during the fall of 1877, being then in the employ of the railroad. His first venture in politics was in 1892, when as the democratic candidate for county treasurer he was elected by a flattering plurality. He assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1893 and so capably and conscientiously did he perform those duties that when nominated for mayor of Bradford in 1896, partisan considerations were forgotten and he was triumphantly elected.

As chief executive of the municipality he was called upon to decide many important questions. Public improvements projected on a large scale required

great care and attention. Conflicting interests between the people and the corporations demanded the exercise of sound and conservative judgment and so well did he discharge all these duties that when he retired in 1899, he had the good will and respect of the people irrespective of party or faction.

The personal chronology of Mr. Fagnan may be summarized in a few short sentences. He was born in Buffalo, October 10, 1852, educated in the Buffalo public schools, went to work on the railroad when a mere lad, removed to Bradford in 1877 and has resided there ever since. He is a



HON. GEO. C. FAGNAN'S BUILDING.

Taken from the plans.

member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges and a man whose genial personality has made for him many friends.

OTTO KOCH,

Undertaker and funeral director, commenced his business career in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1880, when he became associated with his father in the undertaking and furniture business. Attaining his majority in 1887, he struck out for himself by removing to Bradford and opening a fine undertaking establishment, which he conducted in connection with an art



отто косн.



ALEX. SILBERBERG.



OTTO KOCH'S BUILDING.

store and picture frame business. He now owns the large and commodious brick block, divided into two stores at Nos. 139-141 Mechanic street. One store is used exclusively for undertaking business and the other for display of art pictures and frames. In the rear of this building is a large stable, where teams are kept and an ambulance and two elegant funeral cars are stored. Being thoroughly familiar with all the details of his profession, Mr. Koch has an extensive business.

Mr. Koch was born at Dunkirk in 1866, educated in the public schools of Dunkirk, finishing his course of study in 1887. Immediately thereafter,



D. C. GREENEWALD.



GREENEWALD & COMPANY'S STORE.

as stated above, he went into his father's undertaking establishment where he remained until he removed to Bradford.

GREENEWALD & COMPANY.

The clothing store of Greenewald and Co., located at No 24 Main street, is one of the oldest established houses in the city of Bradford. Its founders were Mayor Greenewald and one of the present proprietors, David C. Greenewald, who conducted the business until 1893, when Mr. Alex Silberberg became a member of the firm.

The house carries a large line of fine ready made clothing, furnishing goods and hats, and the place is one of the most popular and best known in Bradford.





A. McALPINE.

A. McALPINE'S BUILDING.

David C. Greenewald, senior member of the firm, is a Philadelphian by birth and was educated in the Philadelphia schools. He was for a time in the clothing business in the lower oil country at Edenburg, Clairon county, and came to Bradford in 1878. He is a capable business man and public spirited citizen. He is a prominent member of several fraternal organizations, the



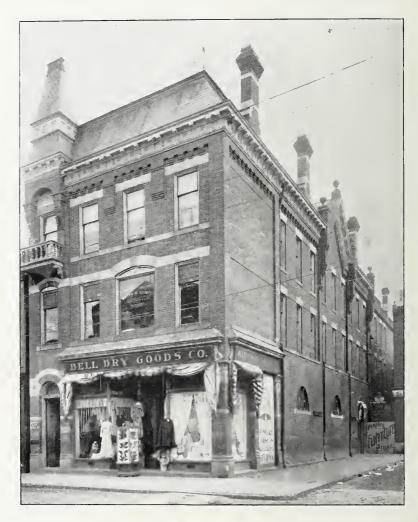
WM. T. BELL.



ROBERT JOHNSTON.

treasurer of the Carnegie library and one of the organizers and present treasurer of the Bradford Board of Trade.

Alex Silberburg, junior member of the firm, is a native of Buffalo and attended schools in Clarion County, Pa. He became connected with the Greenewald store in 1880 as a clerk and subsequently became a partner.



BERRY & MELVIN BUILDING.

A. McALPIN

Was born in Welland county, Ontario, July 21, 1854, and lived there during his boyhood days. Deciding to follow a professional career he entered the dental college at Baltimore, Md., from which institution he graduated in due time. He practiced his profession for a time in Oil City and also at Petrolia, Pa., and in 1879 located in Bradford. For five years he served as second lieutenant of the local military company.



WILLIAM T. BELL.

Mr. Bell is a dealer in dry goods. His store, which contains general and fancy dry goods, carpets, cloaks, etc., is located at No. 18 Main st. The business is conducted by the Bell Dry Goods Co., of which Mr. Bell is the proprietor. He was born in England, in 1848 and came to America in 1873. Locating at Cleveland, Ohio, he had charge of several dry goods stores there. 1897 he came to Bradford and opened present store which has a lucritive business.

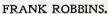
ROBERT B. JOHNSTON.

No business man in Bradford is more worthy of the term enterprising



A. T. NEWELL BUILDINGS.

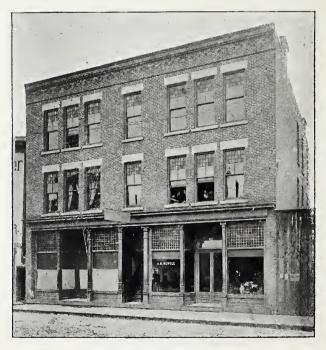






L. V. ROBBINS.

than Robert Johnston, born in Lockport, N. Y. in 1864. After receiving a good common school education he struck out for some of the oily coin, landing in Bradford in 1878. He soon engaged his services with Mr. Samuel's in the dry goods business, remaining there a number of years, gaining a thorough knowledge of this business. Mr. Johnston started out for himself



A. W. NEWELL BUILDING.

in 1891, opening a store in the St. James hotel block. After four years successful business there, he removed into larger quarters at 53 Main street, where the fair sex now find everything in the line of dry goods, millinery and ladies' fine furnishings.

S. AURHEIM,

Dealer in dry goods, millinery, etc., Aurheim building, was born November 28, 1838, and came to America in 1850, removing to Bradford in 1879, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business and with signal success as the magnificent new block recently erected on Main street bears effective testimony. Mr. Aurheim carries a fine stock of millinery and dry goods and is prepared to please all purchasers.



COL. J. A. VERA.



C. M. BRENNAN. See article, page 226.

THE ROBBINS STUDIO.

Located at No. 83 Main street, is headquarters for all kinds of photograph supplies, kodaks, etc. The Studio is conducted by Frank Robbins and his son, Leon V. Robbins, both of whom are skillful photographers. The business was established in 1879, and is therefore one of the oldest in the city.

With the exception of a few portraits, all the photographs in this edition were made by Messrs. Robbins. Comment on the artistic excellence in the work is unnecessary. It shows for itself and requires no further criticism.

Messrs. Robbins make all styles and sizes of photographs and are noted for their skill in making views.

COL. J. ADAMS VERA.

Colonel J. Adams Vera of Custer City, one of the pioneer producers of the Tuna Valley, is a genial gentleman well known in the city of Bradford. His rank and title was earned in the stern school of war. The son of an

army officer, Col. Antonio Frances Joseph Vera of Brussels, Belgium, he was not long in deciding to offer his services to his country, when the news that Sumpter had been fired upon was flashed across the land. Recruiting a company at New Brighton, Pa., he was commissioned a captain August 14, 1862. With his company, Co. E, 134th Pennsylvania Volunteers, he saw active service and in 1863 was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the regiment.

Just before the close of the war he removed to Petroleum Center and engaged in oil production, a business he has since followed. He has a beautiful little home at Custer City. In this home is stored many interesting momentoes of his busy life and here with his worthy wife he spends his time pleasantly

attending to his various interests.

Col. Vera has contributed numerous interesting sketches to the newspapers, besides making speeches on various public occasions.



FRANK R. BEAMER'S LIVERY STABLE.

Col. Vera was born in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., in 1834. He was a student at Beaver academy and has studied law. He is also a graduate of Duff's commercial college and a member of the C. L. S. C. class of '83. For many years he was a resident of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa.

C. M. BRENNAN.

Mr. Brennan is of the firm of Brennan & Davis, jewelers, booksellers and stationers. He was born in Belleville, Ont., and came to Bradford in 1878. He received his academic education at Titusville, Pa.

Since 1884, when he associated himself with Mr. F. G. Davis in the above named business the firm has enjoyed a lucrative lead and is the popular place to satisfy purchasers of anything in their line.

FRED G. DAVIS

Was born in Bradford, August 8, 1851, the son of R. W. and Sarah Moore Davis and the youngest of three children, of which one is F. W. Davis, president of the Bradford National Bank. He was educated in the public schools of Bradford and in 1883 became established in his present business, that of jeweler and bookseller, No. 21 Main street, as a member of the firm of Brennan & Davis. This firm has a very complete stock of jewelry of superior quality and also a large stock of books, etc.

Mr. Davis was married at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1876, to Miss Eva Cowdrey and has one son, Clyde H. Davis. Mrs. Davis died in 1882.



H. M. PLAGUE. See article, page 228.

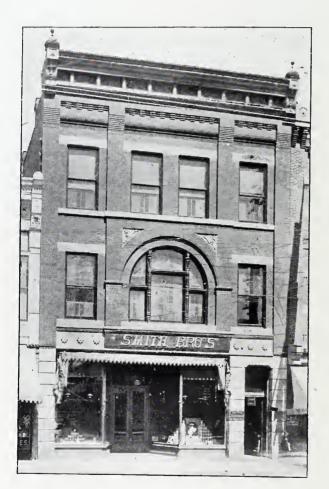
W. L. FIELD. See article, page 228.

FRANK P. BEAMER,

Owner and proprietor of the large livery, sale and boarding stable on Kennedy street. The stable has accommodations for 54 horses, having 26 box-stalls. Mr. Beamer makes a specialty of caring for horses having about 30 boarders at present, which is about the capacity of the stable. He has now 25 livery horses and a full line of the latest rigs, including all sorts of rubber-tired vehicles. Mr. Beamer purchased the stable from Walter Grubb last September and hardly a day passes but what he makes a purchase of some sort to improve his facilities for pleasing the public. He is an excellent judge of horse flesh and consequently has some good ones both for livery and for sale. Mr. Beamer was born in Northumberland, Pa. He came to Bradford about a year ago and has made many friends in that short time.

H. M. PLAGUE,

Wholesale liquor dealer, came to Bradford in 1875, having three years previous engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, and entered the employ of N. R. Collins & Co. He was with this firm a period of 18 years. He then purchased the stock of J. L. Anderson, wholesale liquor dealer, located at No. 108 Mechanic street and went into business for himself. He has remained in that location ever since. He carries in his store a stock of liquors and



SMITH BROTHERS' STORE.

choice cigars. liquors are for the wholesale trade only. Mr. Plague was born in Germany in 1859 and came to America with his parents when only four years old. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, Mass., and as stated above, engaged in the lumber business in Michigan in 1872, from whence he went to Bradford. He is a member of Potter Hose Company, and has been presiforeman trustee of that organi-In 1889 he zation. was elected a member of the council and in this year his constituents endorsed public record by honoring him with a reelection.

W. F. FIELD.

Dealer in books and stationery, and jew-

eler, No. 110 Main street, has been a a resident of Bradford since 1877. He was born in Jamestown, N Y., in 1860, educated in the Jamestown schools and in 1877 located in Bradford, two years later went to what was then known as Kendall Creek, where he opened a book and stationery store. In 1884 he removed to his present location. He deals in books and stationery of all descriptions and in the other department of his store, has a stock of jewelry, etc., and is able to satisfy the demands of the most exacting.

SMITH BROTHERS.

Wholesale and retail grocers. This is the oldest grocery firm doing business in Bradford today, being established in 1878. They carry a large and complete stock of everything in the grocery line, and besides their extensive retail trade a large business is done in their wholesale department all over this section. They operate a feed mill which is kept running at its greatest capacity to satisfy its patronage. Smith Brothers occupy the ground floor of the large building on Main street, built by Mr. S. H. Smith in 1895, which, by the way, is one of the finest looking buildings in Bradford. Mr. I. H. Smith was born in North East, Pa. He came to Bradford in 1878, starting immed-



S. G. COFFIN.

ately in the grocery line. His brother, F. L. Smith followed him in 1885 and they have remained together in business since that date.

S. G. COFFIN

Was born in New Hampshire, October 17, 1847. ceiving a good common school education he embarked in the flour and feed business at Bradys Run, Pa. He remained there eighteen months and then disposing of his property removed to Butler, where he engaged in the livery business. In 1880 he removed to Bradford and engaged in the same business. He now owns three stables and at all times keeps fully fifty horses to supply the demand for rigs.

Besides this extensive livery business Mr. Coffin is also ex-

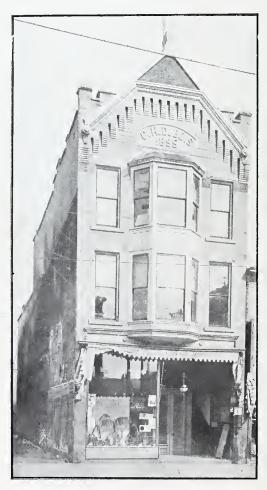
tensively engaged in oil production. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Honor.

F. J. JOHNSON.

F. J. Johnson was born in Whitby, Ont., and educated in the Collegiate Institute of that place. He came to Bradford in 1889, and nine years later purchased the jewelry store of M. A. DeGoliers at 83 Main street, which place he still maintains. Mr. Johnson is a practical watchmaker, having learned the trade in 1887. He carries an extensive line of jewelry, optical goods, etc., and has a large trade. He is an ex-member of Co. C., a member of the Knights of Columbus and the I. O. F.

A. FRANK FISHER.

The familiar face of A. Frank Fisher, the western Pennsylvania agent for the Smith-Premier Typewriter, will be readily recognized by a majority of Bradford business men. Mr. Fisher makes his headquarters in Jamestown, N.Y., from which point he covers a large territory in western New



C. H. DuBOIS BLOCK.



A. FRANK FISHER.



M. J. COSTELLO.

York and western Pennsylvania, visiting Bradford each week, where he has been signally successful in selling the Smith-Premier machines.

Mr. Fisher was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., May 6, 1871. He became the agent for the Smith-Premier people three years ago, and his thorough famillarity with the details of the business, has materially increased the sale of their typewriters in this section. He is a member of Jamestown lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

MARTIN J. COSTELLO

Was born in Corry, Pa., and his education was received in the public schools of that city. Obtaining employment of a cigar manufacturing firm at Warren, Pa., he learned the cigar makers trade, and coming to Bradford in 1900, he engaged in business for himself. His factory is located at No. 78 Mechanic street, where Mr. Costello manufactures a very superior quality of cigars. His specialties are the "American Rose," a ten cent cigar and the "M. J. C.," an excellent five cent cigar.

W. J. O'NEIL

Was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1852 and educated in the public schools of Ontario and Wayne county. He came to Bradford during the oil excitement



W. J. O'NEIL BUILDING.

of 1876 and entered the employ of Whitney & Wheeler, who were then conducting an extensive oil business. That his services were satisfactory his employers, is evinced by the fact that he remained with them eleven years. Having by that time acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of oil production, he engaged in business for himself for a period of seven years. Retiring, he purchased ground at No. 24 Washington street and erected thereon a substantial and commodious block, in which he started a bakery. This bakery, one of the leading establishments of the kind in the city, is equipped with all the

modern labor saving appliances and is first class in every respect.

THE BRADFORD STEAM LAUNDRY.

The oldest laundry in Bradford is the Bradford Steam Laundry, located at Nos. 11-19 Bishop street. The business was started in 1878, and continued under various managements until purchased by J. J. Freeman and L. N. Kathan.

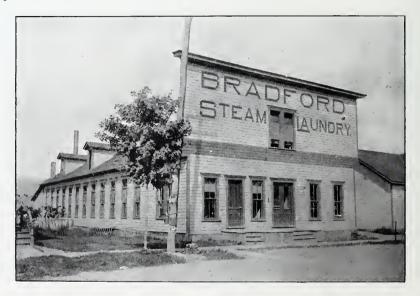
In the early days the laundry was known as the American Steam Laundry. Fire destroyed the old plant in 1887 and the new plant when completed was christened the Bradford Steam Laundry.

The machinery equipment of the laundry is modern and up to date in

every particular. There is also a steam carpet cleaning works.

J J. Freeman, born March 29, 1853, at Corrinth, Saratoga county. N. Y. He was educated in the common schools and went to work when but twelve years of age. He engaged in the manufacture of furniture from 1870 to 1877. Then he removed to Bradford and in 1878 opened a furniture store, remaining in this business until 1895 when he purchased an interest in this laundry.

Luke N. Kathan was born in Sarotoga county, N. Y., in 1853, and educated in the public and normal schools of the state. From 1875 to 1879 he taught school. In 1880 he engaged in the photograph business. In 1881 he located in Bradford and engaged in the furniture business until 1893 when he purchased a one half interest in the Bradford Steam Laundry.



BRADFORD STEAM LAUNDRY.

FOX & TRONSTEIN,

Merchant tailors, located at 109 Main street. The building occupied is 30x125. They carry the finer grades of imported and domestic fabrics and as both of these gentlemen have had over 20 years' experience as tailors and cutters both here and in New York City, they naturally turn out work of a superior quality. The firm was originally Joseph Tronstein, Mr. Fox entering with Mr. Tronstein in March, 1900.

Mr. John J Fox was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1864, at which place he served seven years, serving at the tailoring trade. He went to New York City in 1884, where he was employed as a cutter with well known tailors. He came to Bradford in 1896 and was the first to introduce high grade tailoring in this city. Mr. Fox has made many friends here and is deserv-

ing of his success.

Mr. Joseph Tronstein was born in Austria, Hungary, in 1867. He came to Bradford 21 years ago and shortly after his arrival entered into the tailoring business and has followed it ever since. He started in serving as did Mr. Fox, and has gradually advanced until attaining his present position.

CAPTAIN ANDREW D. BURNS.

Andrew D. Burns, Commanding officer of company C, of Bradford, began his military career as a private, September 4. 1880. Promotion came slowly. March 17, 1881, he received his commission as corporal. Working his way along he was promoted to a sergeantcy May 1, 1884. From this to a commission was a short step. October 26, 1885, he was commissioned as second lieutenant of the company, October 22, 1890, as first lieutenant and October 13, 1893, as captain.

The events of the past few years are familiar to all readers. He, with his company, was mustered into the service of the United States in May 1898 and as related elsewhere, went to Porto Rico and participated in several battles and skirmishes, returning in the course of time to Bradford.



JOHN J. FOX.

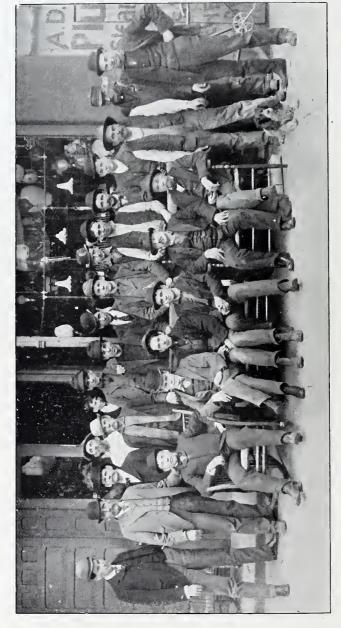


JOSEPH TRONSTEIN.

Upon the re-organization of the company, June 2, 1899, Mr. Burns was again elected captain, which position he now holds, although it is whispered he is scheduled for further promotion.

Captain Burns was born in Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y., August 20, 1850, and spent his early life on an Ontario County farm. He was an engineer for a time in a blast furnace at Ontario, subsequently fired a locomotive on a railroad and finally removing to Rochester, spent fifteen years in an art gallery. In 1878 he came to Bradford and worked on oil wells and was also a producer. Fourteen years ago he opened his plumbing supply store at 14 Main street and has since been engaged in that business, which has grown to such an extent that he now employs twenty-eight men and does practically all the plumbing business in Bradford. Among the buildings that have been fitted by him may be noted the residence of C. P. Collins, David Phillips, W. R Weaver, C. V. Merrick, Hambleton Gaffney, the Riddell House, Carnegie Library and Aurheim Block.

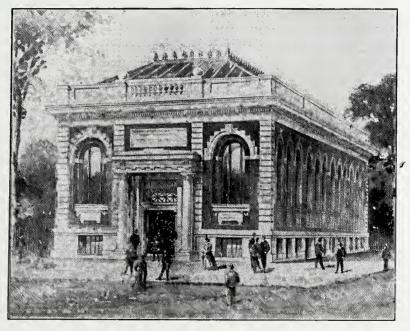
EMPLOYEES A. D. BURNS.



E. L. Rhone, Wm. Hanley, J. A. Lindsey, M. B. McMahan, Wm. Dempsey, A. W. Newell, Jr., Wm. Fizzell, Wm. Bouchard, Wm. Quigley, F. Neis, G. Mabb, T. Green, G. Bratton, W. Little, R. A. Casey, J. O'Brien. B. Horigan, A. D. Burnes, E. J. Little, H. Borradaile, T. O'Brien, J. Grainger, R. S. Kneer.

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Carnegie Public Library is an out-growth of two older libraries combined under donation from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, by means of which a new building has been erected at a cost of \$25,000. In the year 1879, a Frec Reading Room was established on Congress street, designed to promote temperance. It was organized by L G. Peck, P. T. Kennedy and J. H. Norris, none of whom are now living, who purchased a lot at the southwest corner of Main and Congress streets, of which they sold a portion and with the fund realized, a building was erected of sufficient dimensions to afford a coffee house on the first floor from the rent of which the Reading Room on the second floor was chiefly supported. An association was incorporated to receive title to the real estate and a few books were purchased to which others were added from



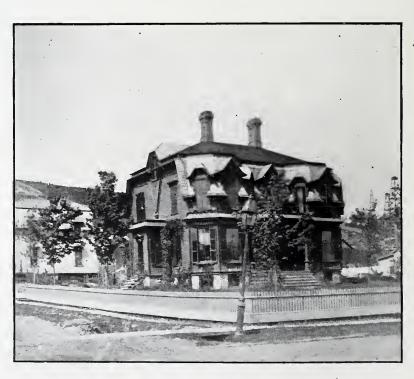
CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

year to year until the number reached about 3,000, but having insufficient revenues, this library did not keep pace with the growth of the city and led a struggling existence. Meanwhile, George F. Stone, then City Superintendent of Public Instruction, solicited a subscription fund for the purchase of a small school library and this was maintained and somewhat increased through taxation and finally under statutory amendments it was opened to the public. Both libraries contained nearly 7,000 volumes but they lacked room and were quite unequal to the public needs.

The offer of Mr. Carnegie required a site which would insure good light and a guarantee from the city that the library should be maintained at an annual minimum cost of \$3,000. The lot at the north-east corner of Congress and Corydon streets, formerly occupied by the city hall, destroyed by fire, be-



HON. LEWIS EMERY, Jr., RESIDENCE.



AUGUSTUS W. NEWELL, RESIDENCE.



Music Room. Miss Grace Emery's Sitting Room.

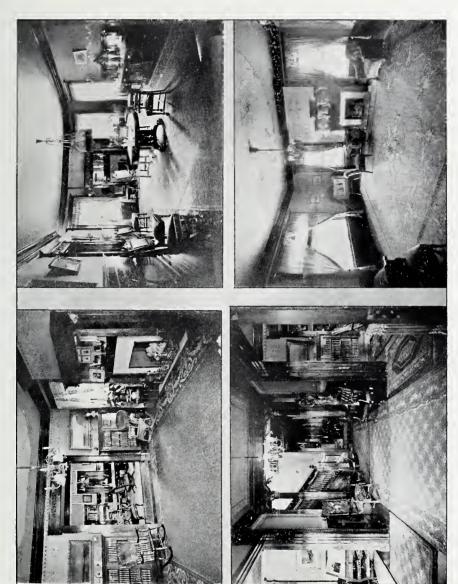
Art Gallery. Parlor.



C. P. COLLINS RESIDENCE.



DAVID PHILLIPS RESIDENCE.



Library. Reception Hall.

Dining Room. Parlor. ing unoccupied, was deemed available and desirable as a location. Accordingly a compact was effected between the Bradford Library Association, Board of School Controllers and the Mayor and Councils of the city, by agreement and ordinance under which the two libraries were combined, the lot dedicated and the amount to be derived from the rent of the building of the association and of the library tax authorized by law were devoted to maintenance. The form of organization adopt d provided for a board of nine managers, three to be chosen by the Association, three by the School Controllers and three by the Mayor. The following persons were accordingly appointed: By the Mayor, F. P. Schoonmaker, D. C. Greenewald, T. E. McCray, (deceased)



LEWIS E. MALLORY'S RESIDENCE.

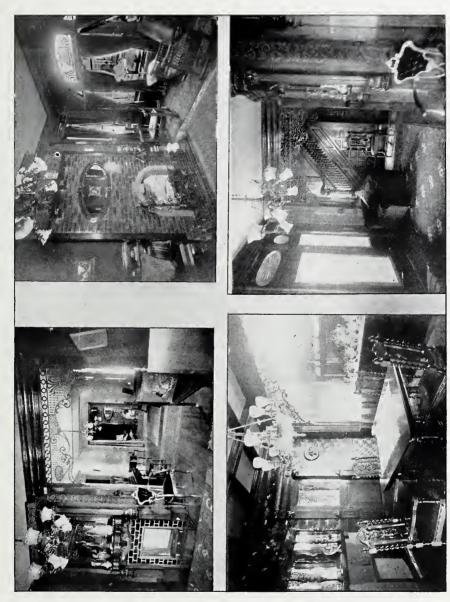
succeeded by S. R. Dresser; by the School Board, George Paton, J. E. McEvoy, A. C. Hawkins; by the Library Association, Mrs. Sara G. Hamsher, R. B. Stene, E. V. Cody.

The board organized March 7th, 1900, by the election of the following officers: President, Rufus B. Stone, vice-president, Mrs. Sara G. Hamsher, secretary, E. V. Cody, treasurer, T. E. McCray, (deceased) succeeded by D. C. Greenewald.

The contract for building was awarded to William Hanley of Bradford, for \$23,587.95. Mr Carnegie's offer was received on or about the 1st day of February 1900, and the building was under roof in less than ten months thereafter. It is of fire-proof construction and designed to accommodate ultimately

Music Room. Dining Room.

INTERIOR OF LEWIS E. MALLORY'S RESIDENCE.



INTERIOR OF MYRON MATSON'S RESIDENCE.











Library. Parlor.



FRANK W. DAVIS' RESIDENCE.



W. R. WEAVER'S RESIDENCE.

30,000 volumes. The necessary furniture, manufactured to order, is being supplied by the Library Bureau, illuminating fixtures (both gas and electric) by L. Emery & Co., and the plumbing has been done by A. D. Burns.

Meanwhile the books of the two old libraries are being catalogued and classified under the direction of Robert S. Fletcher, librarian, (late of the Buffalo Public Library) assisted by Miss Kathryn Fizzell, (a graduate of the Amherst Library School) Miss M. C. Gunn, the first assistant is pursuing a course of instruction in library economy at Detroit. A fund for cost of furniture and new books is being raised by popular subscription.

In raised letters upon the stone tablets over its principal entrance are inscribed the words: "Carnegie Public Library Free to the People."



BRADFORD HOSPITAL.

BRADFORD HOSPITAL.

The parent organization of the Bradford Hospital was incorporated April 14, 1881, as the McKean County Relief Association. Its eighteen directors, included citizens of such character and standing as to insure in some form the ultimate success of the enterprise. Seven members of this board are no longer living: Gen. Thomas L. Kane, Hon. Henry W. Williams, late justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; C. L. Wheeler, formerly president of the Bradford Oil Exchange, the New York Consolidated Exchange and other institutions; Hon. W. F. Jordan, a former mayor of this city; L. G. Peck, a pioneer of the Bradford oil producers; N. B. Smiley, Esq., a leading member of the bar of this judical district, recommended by this county as its candidate for judge; and Hon. James Broder, also a former mayor of this city.

The present corporation was organized under a decree signed by Hon. A. G. Olmsted, President Judge, July 14, 1885. The corporators were H. F. Barbour, M. B. Pierce, A. Leo Weil, P. M. Shannon, L. Emery, Jr., H. W.



C. V. MERRICK'S RESIDENCE.

Eaton, R. B. Stone, Edward Bryan, J. T. Jones and M. McMahon. By-laws were originally adopted July 14, 1885, amended September 1, 1891, and regulations for the government of the hospital were adopted April 7, 1887, at a joint meeting of the directors and the physicians of the city. Amendment



S. R. DRESSER'S RESIDENCE.



WOMEN'S LITERARY CLUB.

See article, page 252.

of charter to provide for a training school for nurses was allowed by decree dated January 21, 1897, and regulations to govern same were subsequently approved.

The main building is a remodeled farm house and was opened as a hospital May 10, 1887. It was enlarged in 1889 and in 1891 two pavilions were



COL. J. A. VERA'S RESIDENCE.

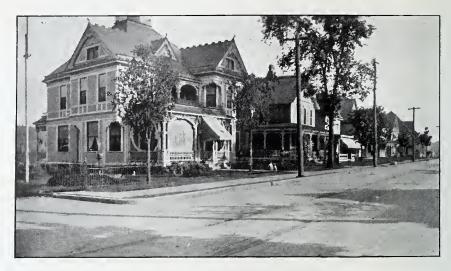


C. C. MELVIN'S RESIDENCE.

added. The hospital now contains thirty-two beds. The main building was renovated and equipped with electric lights in 1893. In 1894 the premises were enlarged by the purchase of an adjoining lot and in 1895 the hospital was equipped with a new and efficient heating system.



JOHN LEY'S RESIDENCE.



P. C. BLAISDELL'S RESIDENCE.



HOBSON PLACE.



COUNTRY CLUB.

248



B. M. BAILEY'S RESIDENCE.

Formerly T. J. Melvin's.

The directors, president, vice-president, secretary, executive committee, medical staff and consulting board, all serve without compensation but the salary of the matron, wages of the nurses and other employes, cost of provisions and supplies, domestic and medical as well as the first cost



J. B. FOX, RESIDENCE.



RESIDENCE, JOHN ECKHART, Jr.

of land, buildings, furniture and insurance, have required constant outlay. The stockholders, of whom there are now 166, annually elect an Auditing



L. W. OAKES' RESIDENCE.



POMPELON HALL.

Committee from their own number to pass upon the receipts and expenditures. Monthly publication thereof is required as well as of the number of patients



A. M. MAYER'S RESIDENCE.

received and discharged. One share of stock costs \$5 00 and the subscription book is constantly open to the public. The stock is non-assessable and the holder of a share is entitled to vote at the annual meeting of the stockholders for directors, treasurer and auditing committee. Women are eligible as stockholders and officers.

THE WOMEN'S LITERARY CLUB.

In this day of womanly hopes and possibilities, a history of the accomplishments of the Women's Literary Club of Bradford may not be amiss. The present society was temporarily organized, with a list of thirty members, in



J. E. COCHRAN'S RESIDENCE.

the fall of 1888. On January 7th, 1889, the temporary constitution and bylaws were revised and the club began a connected and definite existence. This re-organization was a result of lectures, numbering twelve, given by Miss Ella Lapham, of Fredonia, N. Y., who served as the president for the remainder of the year. In 1889 the first year book or calender was published and the following year a room was rented, the High School room until this time having served as a gathering place. In the summer of 1892, the membership having been enlarged to sixty, the feasibility of purchasing a house was discussed. Pending the decision, for a year the club met in various places.



W. S. GAFFNEY'S RESIDENCE. In course or construction.



WM. HANLEY'S RESIDENCE.



HON. W. W. BROWN'S RESIDENCE.



S. A. HOLBROOK'S RESIDENCE.



C. M. BROOK'S RESIDENCE.



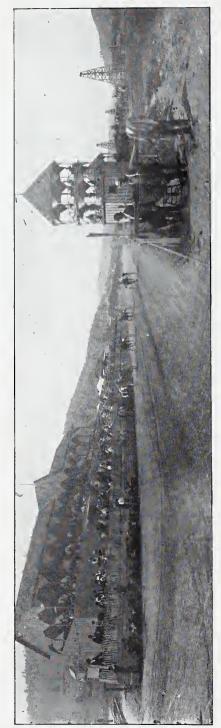
S. A. MUNDY'S RESIDENCE.

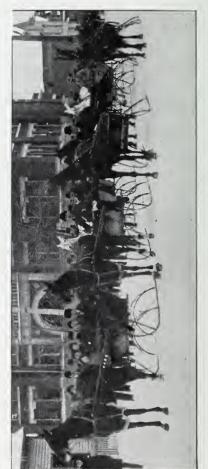
Finally after much discussion, a Stock Company was formed, entirely of club members. One thousand shares of stock were issued at five dollars a share, enough being taken to warrant the purchase of the building and lot No. 1 Chautauqua place. On October 5th, 1893 was held the house-warming, it also being the fifth anniversary of the club. The gentlemen were invited and they presented the club with several handsome pieces of furniture. The club entertained the State Federation in 1896 and the Northwestern Federation last October.



MRS. N. McCALLUM, RESIDENCE.

Besides belonging to these organizations, the club is a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. In addition to the regular course of study, successful classes in the languages, art, Delsarte, et cetera have been carried on. The benevolent work of the club has chiefly been for the benefit of the hospital. The present membership of the club numbers eighty besides a list of honorary and non-resident members. The office of president has been held by Miss Ella Lapham, Miss Ella M. Boyce, (Mrs. David Kirk), Miss Caroline McBurney, Mesdames Margaret B. Stone, M. Preston Straight, Mary E. Bell, Ida M. Houghton, the present incumbent being Mrs. Clara S. Groves.





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This lady duck while idling round I nest of orphan eggs had found Beside a still lagoon. One sunny afternoon

She set, a so ther to them all, Maternal instinct rose at call, For two weeks and a day. Though it was not her lay.

And then-"Great guns! What

"I've heard of incubators; this?" says she.

But I have got a familie Of baby alligators."

fire brands wafted across the river threatened the city with destruction. from the Times pullding and for a time Lea, stood . saw Kaplan, in causing the shot ALKe the gun bar-

CLEAR LAKE, S. D.—Judge Saward, of Watertown, will preside at an adourned term of state circuit court which will convene here on Oct. 2. tional Lumber company planing mill was blown down and destroyed. Many plate glass windows were broken. onse at Biwabik to Insistent

KS STILL ENTOMBED

Tappings on Pipe.

The refuse conveyor at the Interna-

in the attempt to rescue the ik. Minn., Sept. 9. - Workmen risoned men who are still alive, have drilled down to where he cloudburst that flooded the ught, in a sublevel of the Rudoms are supposed to be, but all o secure a response to their inappings have met with failure, ast Wednesday night a crew men had been trying to get

SHBURN-CROSBY Chairman Clapp today he would each, Washington for several days.

report is expected at any hour

amunication with the buried

of Ohio, one of the democratic ers of the senate committee intating campaign expenditures, no-

hington, Sept. 9.-Senator Pom-

POMERENE DELAYED. men have been found.

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e to be taken up when

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